Historic Structures Report
Appendices

Clubhouse, Brown Cottage, Moorhead Cottage, and Clubhouse Annex

SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB

ST. MICHAEL • PENNSYLVANIA

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
Appendices

Clubhouse
Brown Cottage
Moorhead Cottage
Clubhouse Annex

South Fork Fishing & Hunting Club
St. Michael, Pennsylvania

By
Landmarks Design Associates, Architects
and
Wallace, Roberts & Todd

Prepared under contract to
The National Park Service, Denver Service Center
for the
The Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission
and
The 1889 South Fork Fishing & Hunting Club Historical Preservation Society

CONTENTS

HISTORICAL

APPENDIX A.1. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Forty photographs have been identified which depict the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club buildings and life on Lake Conemaugh during the 1880s. Most of these were the work of Lewis Semple Clarke and have been made available by his granddaughter, Virginia Cooper. Four additional photographs of that era have been located in the collection of Alice Reed Tucker, James W. Brown's granddaughter; the photographer has not been identified, but they might also be the work of Clarke.

In addition, three photographs from the Irving London Collection of the Johnstown Flood Museum Archives illustrate the Club site from across the lake, both before and after the flood, and one shows the lakefront from the boardwalk before the flood. One view of the empty lakebed was secured from the Pennsylvania State Archives, Penn Central Railroad Collection. The two historic photographs of the Annex are from the collection of the 1889 South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club Historical Preservation Society.

The historic photographs have been numbered in a series with numbers H-1 through H-46. Thirteen of the photographs have been included in the body of this Historic Structures Report. The balance are included in this Appendix.

Supplementing the photographs of the site and buildings is an unnumbered series of images of Club members. They are also included in this Appendix.

Photo H-14
Cottage No. 1, looking southwest from below, c.1883-1889.
Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Cottage No. 1 is shown with an unidentifiable group on the porch. The second floor shutters are closed, suggesting that the photograph might have been taken off season. This cottage was destroyed by fire in the mid-twentieth century.

Photo H-15

The Suydam and Moorhead Cottages, No. 2 and No. 3, looking northwest from below, c.1885-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Visible in this view is a corner of Cottage No. 1, sufficient only to indicate its presence, as well as the original appearances of the Suydam and Moorhead Cottages and a portion of the boardwalk balustrade and set of wooden steps descending from directly in front of the Suydam Cottage. It also illustrates the substantial setback from the lake present at this end of the cottage row.

Photo H-16

Suydam Cottage, living room, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

The only interior view discovered to date, this shows the fireplace and stairway of the Suydam living room, Cottage No. 2. The design of the asymmetrical fireplace wall, with its Richardsonian arch and its stained glass window above the mantel, is notable. Despite that the Suydam Cottage has been greatly altered and its wrap-around porch completely enclosed, this space survives relatively intact; the only apparent changes are the replacement of the ceiling paneling and alterations to the stair landing. It would appear that the landing is lit by a window, which would appear as a dormer on the exterior views of the south, but no such dormer is visible. Either the dormer was a later addition that was subsequently removed, or the appearance of a window in this photo is deceiving.

Photo H-17

View of the lakefront with Cottages No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6, looking south, c.1888.

Photograph from the Irving London Collection, Johnstown Flood Museum Archives.

Focussing on the lakefront, this is the best view of the relationship of the buildings and walkways to the water. Both of the two southern boathouses are visible, as well as a walkway leading from Cottage No. 6, the Clarke Cottage, to the floating dock just north of the inlet, not shown. Taken in conjunction with the two other views of the four-slip boathouse, it would enable reconstruction of the structure.

Photo H-18

Cottage No. 5 and the Clarke Cottage, No. 6, with the Club steam yacht, c.1883-1886.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

This is an early photo, taken prior to construction of the four slip boathouse at the inlet.

Photo H-19

The Clarke Cottage, No. 6, and the inlet, looking west from the lake, c.1885-1888.

Photograph from the Cooper Collection.

Taken from a boat on the lake, this shows the Clarke Cottage in relation to the inlet, the bridges, and the floating dock. The double-ended rowboat beached next to the dock is named DAUNTLESS. The figure seated next to it is clearly recognizable as one of the Clarke sons, possibly even Lewis himself.

Photo H-20

Cottages No. 6 (Clarke) and No. 7, looking northwest, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Taken from the four slip boathouse or its approximate site, this photo shows the inlet and bridges, as well as the clearest view of the south side of the Clarke Cottage.

Photo H-21

Cottages No. 6 (Clarke), No. 7, No. 9, No. 10, and the Clubhouse, looking northwest, c.1885-1886.
Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

This photo is easily dated, as it was taken between the construction of the first Clubhouse (c.1885) and the addition (c.1887). At that time, the boathouse in front of the Clubhouse was already in place, but Cottage No. 8 was not. Similar in style to the Brown Cottage of 1888, Cottage No. 8 may have been built contemporaneously with it. The bare trees and debris-filled lake suggest that this was taken in the fall or spring, or possibly winter.

Photo H-22

Clarke Cottage, No. 6, looking southwest, c.1883-1888.

Photograph from the Cooper Collection.

The quality of this photograph would suggest that it might not have been one of Lewis Semple Clarke's. It was taken off-season, as indicated by the bare trees, and it would appear that it pre-dates Cottage No. 7, which should be visible to the right, if it were extant at the time.

Photo H-23

View across Lake Conemaugh from the porch of the Clarke Cottage, No. 6, looking southeast, c.1883-1886.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

The location and detailing of the cottage in the foreground make it clearly identifiable. The photo was taken prior to the construction of the four slip boathouse at the inlet, although it shows the Club's steam yacht already in use.

Photo H-24

Cottages No. 6, No. 7, and No. 8, looking southwest, c. 1887-1888.

Photograph from the Tucker Collection.

This view features Cottages No. 7 and No. 8, a late addition to the row. Similar in style and detailing to the Brown Cottage, it may have been built at the same time, in the summer of 1888, and certainly no earlier than 1887. If it dates to 1888, it could have been built by either D. W. C. Bidwell or D. W. Rankin.

Photo H-25

View across Lake Conemaugh, looking northeast toward the South Fork Dam, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Aside from showing a glimpse of the beveled porch corner on Cottage No. 7, this is the best view of the overall size and massing of the boathouse in front of the Clubhouse. The boathouse included twenty-four individually gabled slip bays, plus an apparent additional section at the south end.

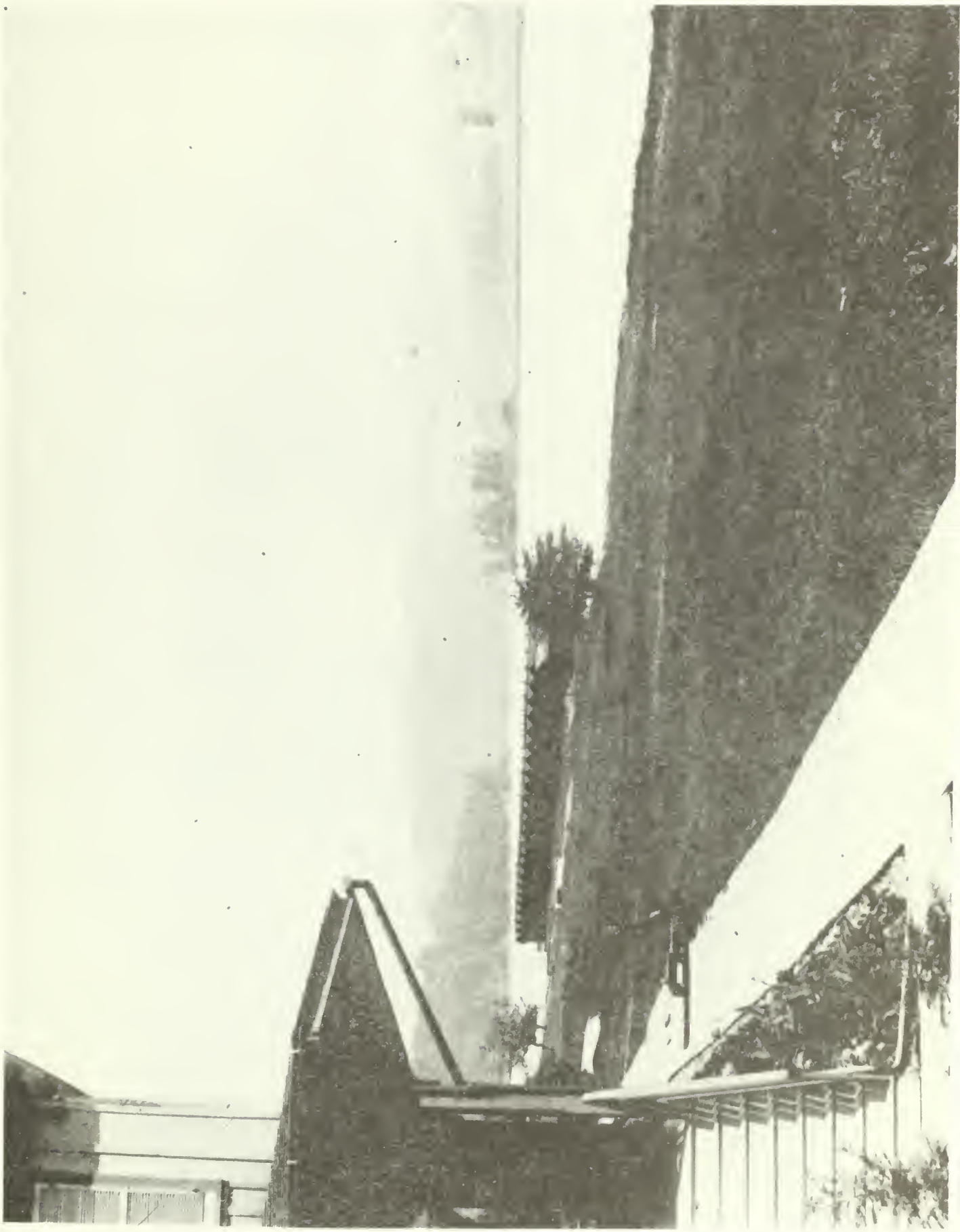


Photo H-26

View across the breast of the South Fork Dam, looking east, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

The dam is shown after the breast was lowered to allow for two carriages to pass across it. Also visible is a telegraph pole, presumably to carry service across to the Club facilities. Midway across the dam stands a small group of about three men.

Photo H-27

View across Lake Conemaugh, looking southwest, c.1888.

Photograph in Irving London Collection, Johnstown Flood Museum Archives.

This view across the lake shows the Club site, possibly fully developed. Because the original was unavailable, the image is difficult to read.

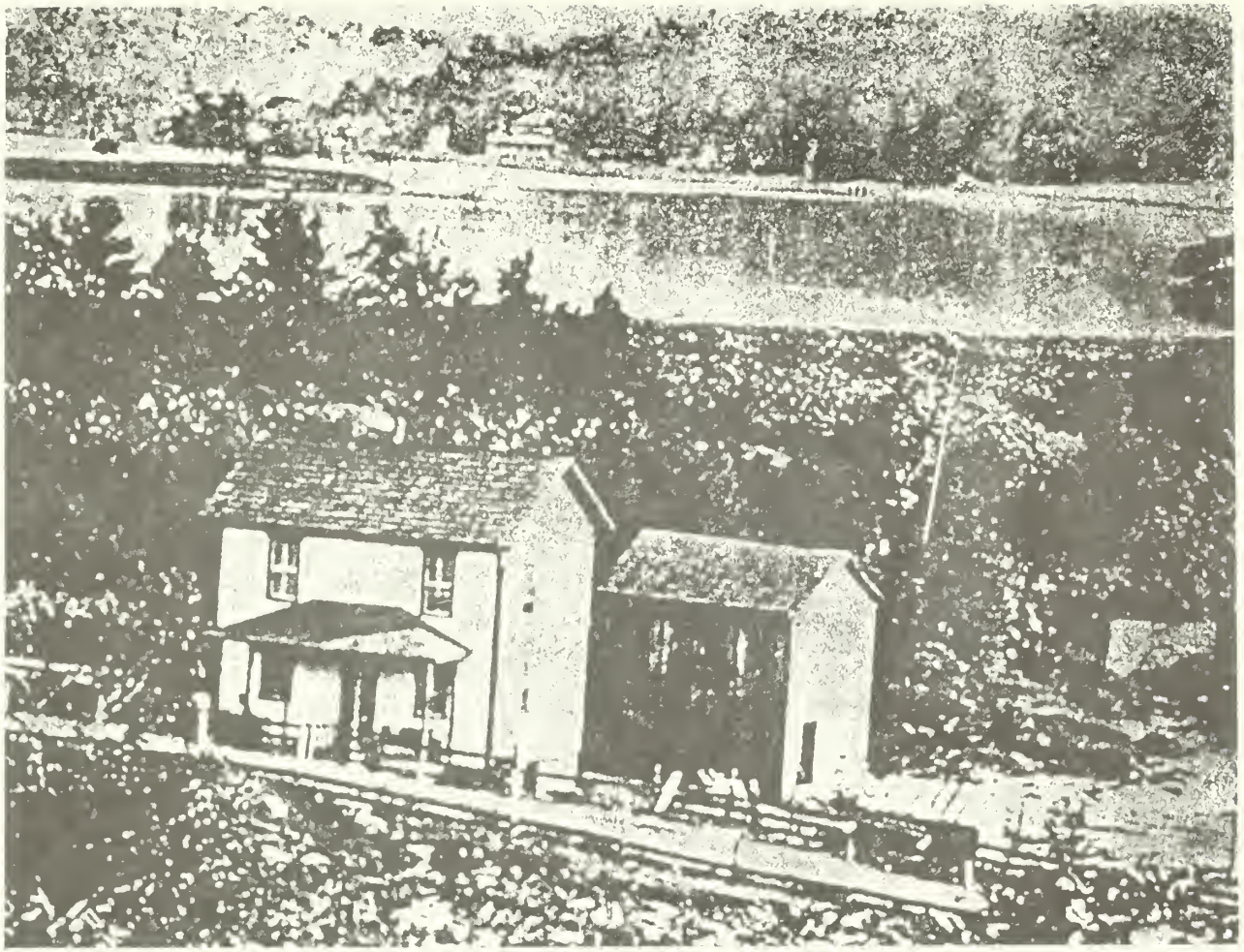


Photo H-28

View of the empty lakebed of Lake Conemaugh after the Johnstown Flood, looking southwest, c.1889. Photograph from the Tucker Collection.

Labeled "Lake at South Fork after the dam broke," this view shows the Club property faintly in the background, with the Clubhouse appearing at the extreme left. Enlarging has done nothing to clarify the image.

Photo H-29

View of the empty lakebed of Lake Conemaugh after the Johnstown Flood, looking southwest, c.1889.

Photograph by Histed from the Pennsylvania State Archives, MG-286, Penn Central Railroad Collection, Subgroup Conrail Public Affairs Office, Series Photographs, Box 3.

Faintly visible in the background of this view is the full row of Club cottages, although those north of the Clubhouse are shielded by the trees. It does not reveal any new information.

Photo H-30

The empty lakebed of Lake Conemaugh, looking southwest, c.1889-1890.

Photograph in Irving London Collection, Johnstown Flood Museum Archives.

This view across the lakebed shows the fully developed Club site south of and including the Clubhouse. Because the original was unavailable, the image is difficult to read.

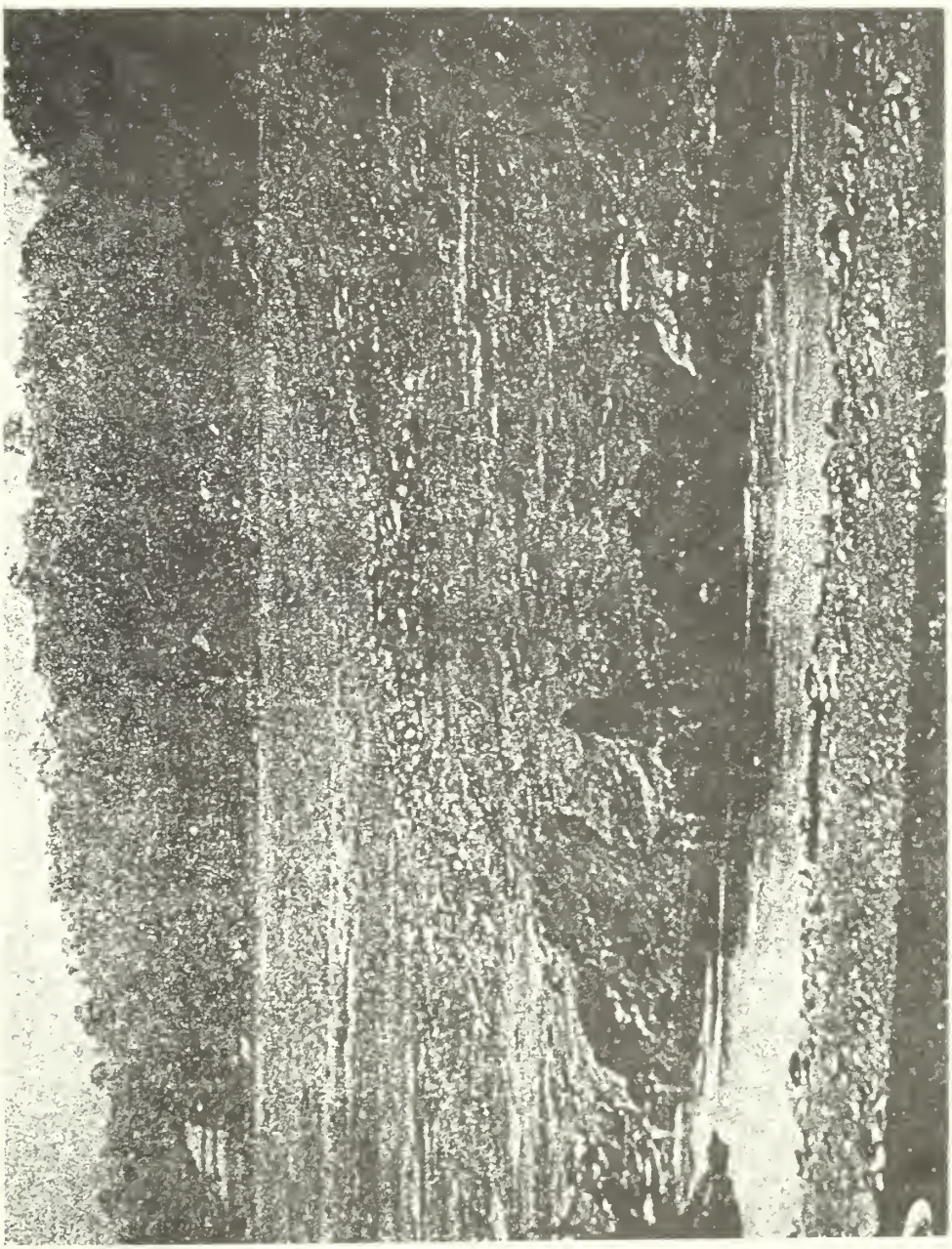


Photo H-31

The broken dam and empty lakebed of Lake Conemaugh, looking southwest, c.1889-1890.

Photograph in Irving London Collection, Johnstown Flood Museum Archives.

This view across the lakebed shows the fully developed Club site north of and including the Clubhouse. Because the original was unavailable, the image is difficult to read.

Photo H-32

Gathering of boats at the breast of the South Fork Dam, looking west, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Telegraph poles are visible in this view taken from the breast of the dam. Most of the boats shown are believed to be the double sculls referred to in the Regatta Program of 1885.

Photo H-33

Sailing on Lake Conemaugh, looking west, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

This view of an unusually rigged boat is thought to have been taken near the breast of the dam.

Photo H-34

Racing on Lake Conemaugh, looking west, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Two unidentified structures are faintly visible in the background, as well as the large boathouse. Given the location of the cottages with respect to the boathouse, they may be the ones to the north of the Clubhouse. The boats shown are an unusual design incorporating a double ended hull with a gaff-rigged cat mast and a gaff-rigged mizen mast.

Photo H-35

Ice sailing on Lake Conemaugh, looking west, c. 1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Cottages No. 5 and No. 6 (Clarke) are faintly visible in the background to the right side of this view.

Photo H-36

Ice sailing on Lake Conemaugh, looking west, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

A young man is shown sailing an iceboat across the frozen lake. To the left, the gable end of a boathouse is visible. If this is the end slip of the Clubhouse boathouse, the structure in the background to the right could be the two-story outhouse said to have stood behind the Clubhouse Annex.

Photo H-37

Pageant Gathering on the Clarke lawn, looking southwest, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

A group of twelve young women in costume is shown on the lawn at the north end of the Clarke Cottage, No. 6. This is the only view of the north facade of this cottage.

Photo H-38

Gathering on the porch of the Clarke Cottage, No. 6, looking west, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

A group of three men, a boy, and eight women is shown on the front (east) steps of the Clarke Cottage, with the inlet woods in the background to the left. The man in the straw boater is clearly recognizable as Charles John Clarke and the man directly behind him as Durbin Horne, both as pictured in *Notable Men of Pittsburgh and Vicinity* (Percy Smith, ed., Pittsburgh: Press of Pittsburgh Printing Co., 1901). The third man carries a striking Clarke family resemblance. The other figures have not been identified.

Photo H-39

Gathering on the inlet bridge, looking south, c.1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke (?), from the Cooper Collection.

Four young men and five young women are shown posing on the northernmost of the two inlet bridges, with the Brown Cottage in the background. The man in the sailor suit is Lewis Semple Clarke, thought to be holding the shutter bulb in his right hand. The man in the light suit carries a striking Clarke family resemblance and is thought to have been Lewis' brother.

Photo H-40

The bridge over the inlet, looking northeast, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Three young women are shown standing on one of the two bridges across the inlet, with the detailing of the bridge balustrade clearly visible.

Photo H-41

Pageant porch gathering, looking north, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

A group of costumed young people is shown on and about the porch of a cottage with sawn detailing on its balustrade. The porch brackets are similar to those currently on Cottage No. 10 and the tree visible to the extreme right of the image is possibly the same as one visible in front of the Clubhouse in another photograph, suggesting that this might indeed be Cottage No. 10, although it is thought that No. 10 would have had vertical board and batten siding. Otherwise, it must be one of the four cottages believed to have stood to the north of the Clubhouse.

Photo H-42

Porch gathering at Cottage No. 1, c. 1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

A gathering of young adults and children is shown on a porch that is presumed to be Cottage No. 1, given the identical balustrade detailing. None of the individuals has been identified.

Photo H-43

Evening porch gathering, looking north, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Five young adults are shown with a hammock in an evening scene on the porch of a cottage that has not been identified. The horizontal siding and the particular pattern of the sawn balustrade indicate that it is not any of the Cottages Numbers 1 through 10 (although its scale and detailing are similar to that of No. 10) and must therefore have been one of the four cottages believed to have stood to the north of the Clubhouse.

Photo H-44

Pair of women with a hammock in the woods, c.1883-1888.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

This view is believed to have been taken in the woods up the inlet, with the building visible in the background being Cottage #5. At the extreme right of the image is a third woman seated on the railing of some sort of rustic structure with an open porch made from unstripped branches. It is believed that this might have been some sort of picnic pavilion or a mill structure.

Photo H-45

Boar's head presentation, date unknown.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

A young man in costume is shown carrying a platter with a dressed boar's head into a doorway of an unidentified building. The scale of the door and the suggestion of a large, festive gathering would indicate that this might be the original section of the Clubhouse, now demolished. The siding does not match the surviving section of the Clubhouse.

Photo H-46

Still life of ducks in gable, date unknown.

Photograph by Lewis Semple Clarke, from the Cooper Collection.

Dozens of ducks, the spoils of a Club hunt, are shown hanging, framed by the sawn bargeboard of an unidentified building.

PHOTOS OF SOUTH FORK CLUB MEMBERS

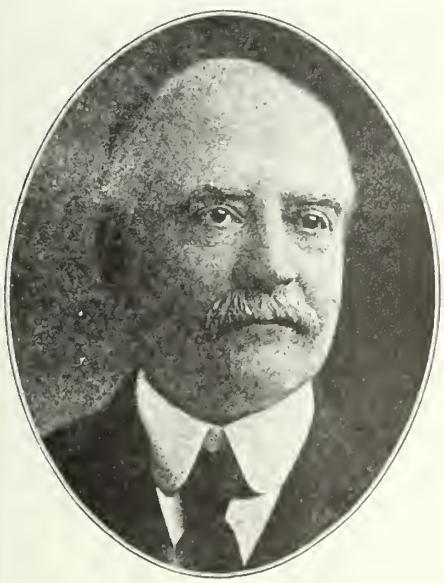
Thirteen of the Club's members are depicted in photographs on the following pages. Twelve were taken from Percy F. Smith, *Notable Men of Pittsburgh and Vicinity*. Pittsburgh: Press of Pittsburgh Publishing Co., 1901. The source for the image of D. W. Rankin has not been determined.

JAMES W. BROWN

STEEL MANUFACTURER; DIRECTOR EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

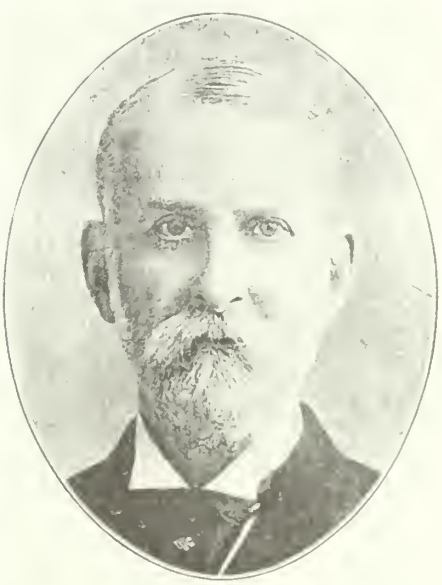
CHARLES JOHN CLARKE*

OF CLARKE & CO.
TRANSPORTATION AGENTS.



JOHN ARUNAH HARPER

SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE OPALITE TILE COMPANY.

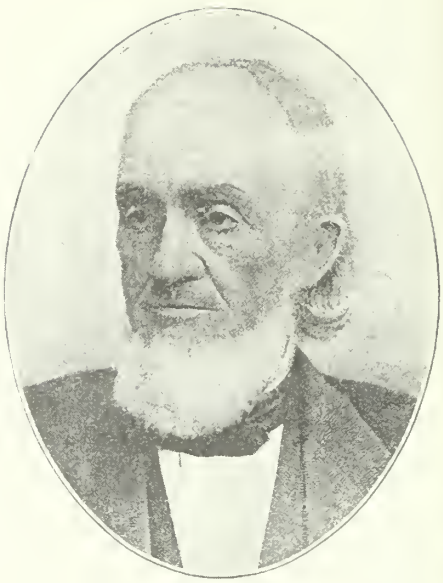


HENRY HOLDSHIP

HOLDSHIP & IRWIN, OIL PRODUCERS AND REFINERS.

DURBIN HORNE

DIRECTOR OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK; JOSEPH HORNE CO.



CURTIS G. HUSSEY

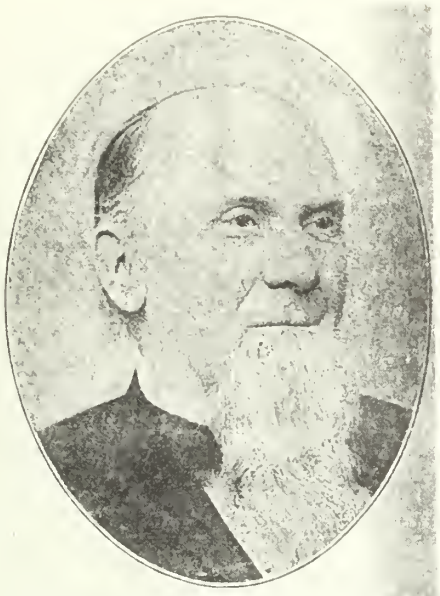
MANUFACTURER OF COPPER, STEEL, ETC. PITTSBURGH.

LEWIS IRWIN

OIL REFINER CAPITALIST.

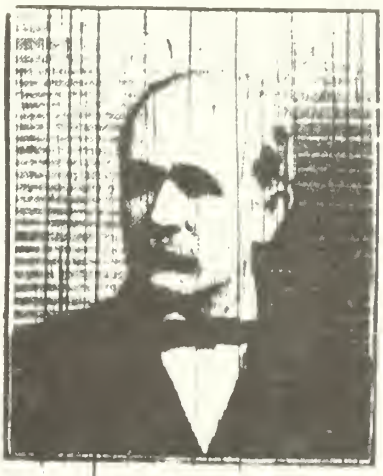
PHILANDER CHASE KNOX

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

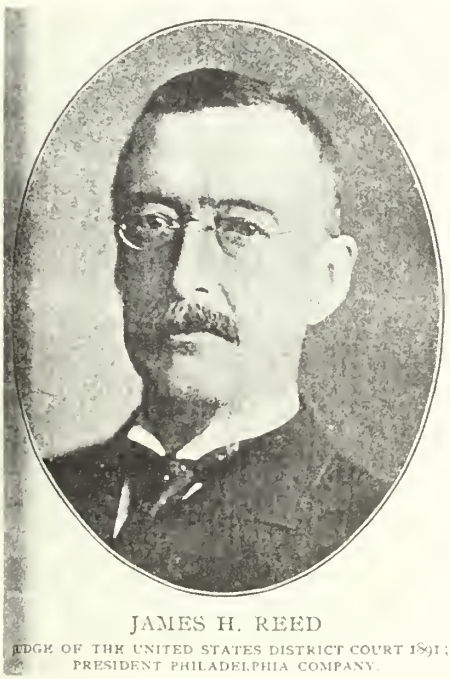


MAXWELL K. MOORHEAD*

PRESIDENT MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY;
IRON MANUFACTURER.

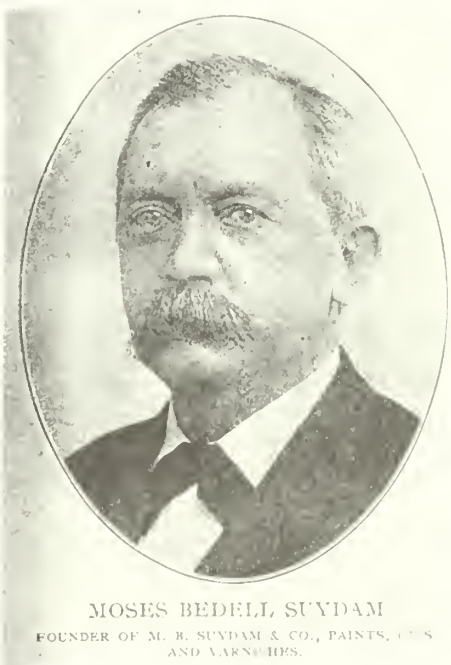


THE LATE DR. D. N. BARAIN



JAMES H. REED

JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1891;
PRESIDENT PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.



MOSES BEDELL SUYDAM

FOUNDER OF M. B. SUYDAM & CO., PAINTS, OILS
AND VARNISHES.

CALVIN WELLS
President of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.
Director Exchange National Bank

APPENDIX A.2. FAMILY HISTORIES

Of the sixty-one men believed to have belonged to the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, as many as eighteen are suspected to have built cottages. (See Historical Narrative for an explanation of how this list was derived.) This appendix contains biographical notes and family trees on those individuals, as well as several others, along with names and addresses of approximately sixty surviving descendants; most of those descendants have been contacted. The suspected cottage owners are as follows:

De Witt Clinton Bidwell
James W. Brown
Charles J. Clarke
John Arunah Harper
Henry Holdship
Durbin Horne
Curtis C. Hussey
Lewis Irwin
Philander Chase Knox
Jesse H. Lippencott
John J. Lawrence
Walter Lowrie McClintock
Maxwell Kennedy Moorhead
Dr. D. W. Rankin
James Hay Reed
John Rorabaugh
Moses B. Suydam
Calvin Wells

DE WITT CLINTON BIDWELL

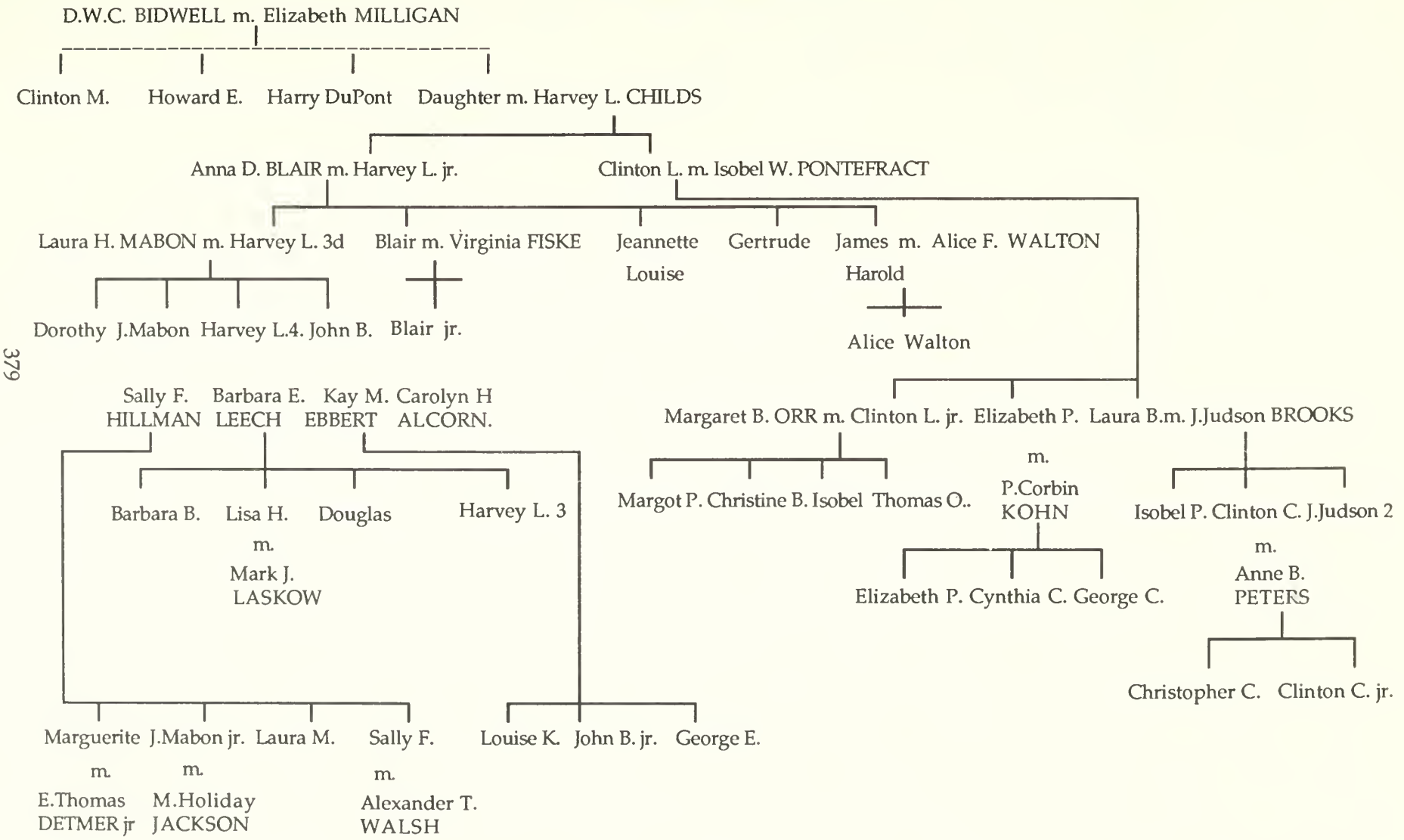
(1828-1900)

De Witt Clinton Bidwell was born in Pittsburgh, in 1828, and received a common school education. After his schooling, he soon became employed in business with many well known firms. For a long while he was a partner in the firm of Dilworth, Porter & Company. He was a member of the firm D.W.C. Bidwell & Company powder dealers of 131 Water St., and for many years, until the time of hi death, he was the sole agent and representative of the DuPont Powder Company. At the time of his death he was vice-president of The Marine National Bank and president of The Real Estate Nationa Bank. He was formerly a director of The Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank and the Citizen National Bank. Also, Bidwell was a member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church and the Duquesn Club and had extensive interest in the real estate of the East End area.

In 1852, D.W.C. Bidwell was married to Miss Elizabeth Milligan. Together they had three sons; Clinton M., Howard E., Harry DuPont and a daughter, Mrs. Harvey L. Childs. He was survived by all but his daughter. At the time of his death, Clinton M. of Buffalo, N.Y, Howard E. of Philadelph and Harry DuPont of Pittsburgh, were all representatives for the DuPont Powder Company.

Bidwell, of Ellsworth Avenue, was one of the best known businessmen in Pittsburgh. He die at age 72 on May 16, 1900 from heart trouble.

BIDWELL GENEOLOGY



1988:

CHILDS, Mr & Mrs Clinton L. (Orr) *
Miss Isobel Childs
650 Grove St.
Sewickley, Pa 15143
741-6896

CHILDS, Mr & Mrs Blair (Alcorn)
3321 Dent Pl. NW
Washington, DC 20007
202-333-3321

CHILDS, Mr & Mrs Harvey L. (Leech)
Indian Rock Farm
Box 162
Stahlstown, Pa 15687
593-6108

CHILDS, Mr Harvey L. jr & Miss Barbara B. Childs
1566 St Paul St
Denver CO 80210

LASKOW, Mr & Mrs Mark J (Childs) *
6693 Kinsman rd.
Pgh Pa 15217
421-3638

CHILDS, Mr & Mrs J.Mabon jr (M.Holiday Jackson)
3132 Sussex Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27607

CHILDS, Mr & Mrs J.Mabon (Hillman) *
5453 Albemarle Ave.
Pgh Pa 15217
621-3436

CHILDS, Miss Laura
301 E. 79th st
NY,NY 10021

DETMER, Mr & Mrs E. Thomas jr
911 Filmore St
Denver CO 80206
303-399-0530

CHILDS, Mrs John B. (Ebbert)
545 Glen Arden Dr.
Pgh Pa 15208
661-9166

WALSH, Mr & Mrs Alexander T.
229 Childs Rd
Basking Ridge, NJ 07920

BROOKS, Mr & Mrs Clinton C. (Peter
jrs. Christopher & Clinton jr
10625 Park heights Ave.
Owing Mills MD 21117
301-484-5157

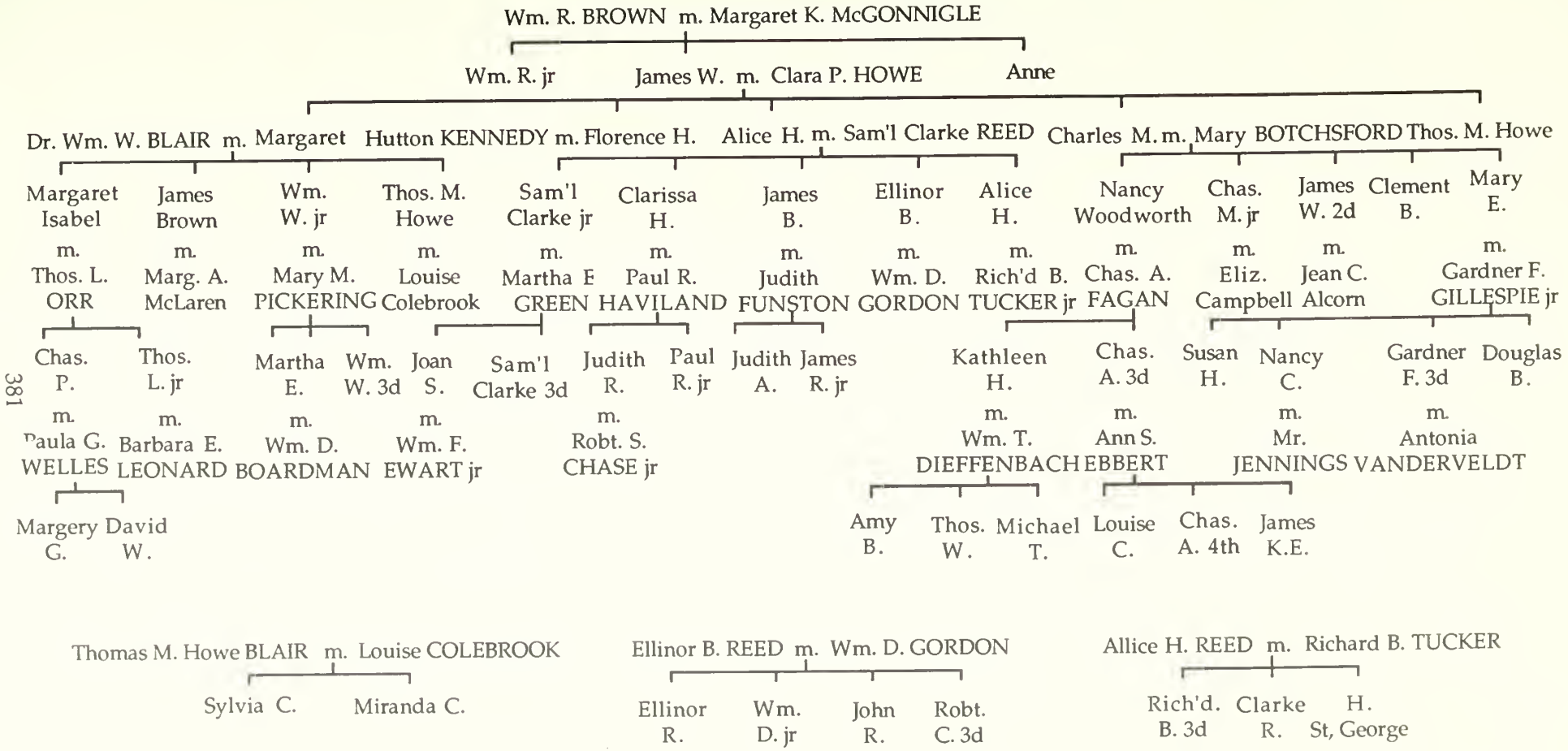
BROOKS, Mr. J.Judson Jr
700 N. Hampshire Ave., NW
Wash., DC 20037

BROOKS, Mr & Mrs J.Judson (Child *
Newington, Shields Lane
Sewickley, Pa 15143
741-6384

CHILDS, Mr. Douglas K.
9429 Granzella Rd
Morrison CO 80465
(address from 1984)

*=current as of Pgh. phonebook
for 1992

BROWN GENEOLOGY



Thomas M. Howe BLAIR m. Louise COLEBROOK

Sylvia C. Miranda C.

Ellinor B. REED m. Wm. D. GORDON

Ellinor R. Wm. D. jr John R. Robt. C. 3d

Allice H. REED m. Richard B. TUCKER

Rich'd. B. 3d Clarke R. H. St, George

1991:

BLAIR, Mr. William W. 3d
245 Melwood Avenue
Pgh., Pa. 15213
412-683-1604

TUCKER, Mr and Mrs Richard B. (Alice H. Reed)
Mr. H. St. George
5458 Aylesboro Avenue
Pgh., Pa. 15217
412-421-2996

FAGAN, Mr. Charles A. 3rd
Mr. Charles A. 4th
jr Mr. James K.E.
"Feltrim"
Box 414
Ligonier, Pa. 15658
412-238-5460

GORDON, William D. (Ellinor B. Reed)
5848 Aylesboro Avenue
Pgh., Pa. 15217
412-421-1681

GORDON, Mr and Mrs John R. (Alice L. Brady)
Miss Amanda R.
1323 Roosevelt Avenue
Pelham Manor, NY 10803
914-738-0720

ORR, Mr and Mrs Charles P. (Paula G. Welles)
5452 Aylesboro Avenue
Pgh., Pa. 15217
412-682-6105

CHARLES J. CLARKE

1833-1899

Charles C. Clarke, son of Thomas and Eliza Thaw Clarke, was born in Pittsburgh on March 15, 1833.

After graduating from Jefferson College in 1852, Clarke entered his father's transport business, Clarke and Thaw, becoming a partner in 1857. Following his father's death, the firm was renamed Clarke and Company, and Charles assumed the position of president. He presided over the company with the aid of his uncle, William Thaw, until 1872 when the business was dissolved and Clarke retired.

Using the assets from the sale of the company and his family inheritance, Clarke later amassed a fortune from speculation in railroads, real estate, and securities. Among the wealthiest men in Pittsburgh, he then turned his attention to philanthropic activities.

Clarke was associated with a number of charitable organizations, particularly in the area of women's education. He served as president of the School of Design for Women and was vice-president (along with Oliver McClintock) of the Pennsylvania Female College. In addition, he was elected to the presidency of both the Allegheny Cemetery and Mercantile Hall Library Company and was active in the YMCA and other religious organizations.

Married in 1857 to Louisa Semple, Clarke was the father to six children: Thompson Shields, Louis Semple, John Semple, James King, Mable Clarke McCrae, and Agnes Clarke Painter. His death in 1899 was considered a great loss for the city, as The Pittsburgh Bulletin-Index wrote, "No death...has within recent years invoked wider sorrow."

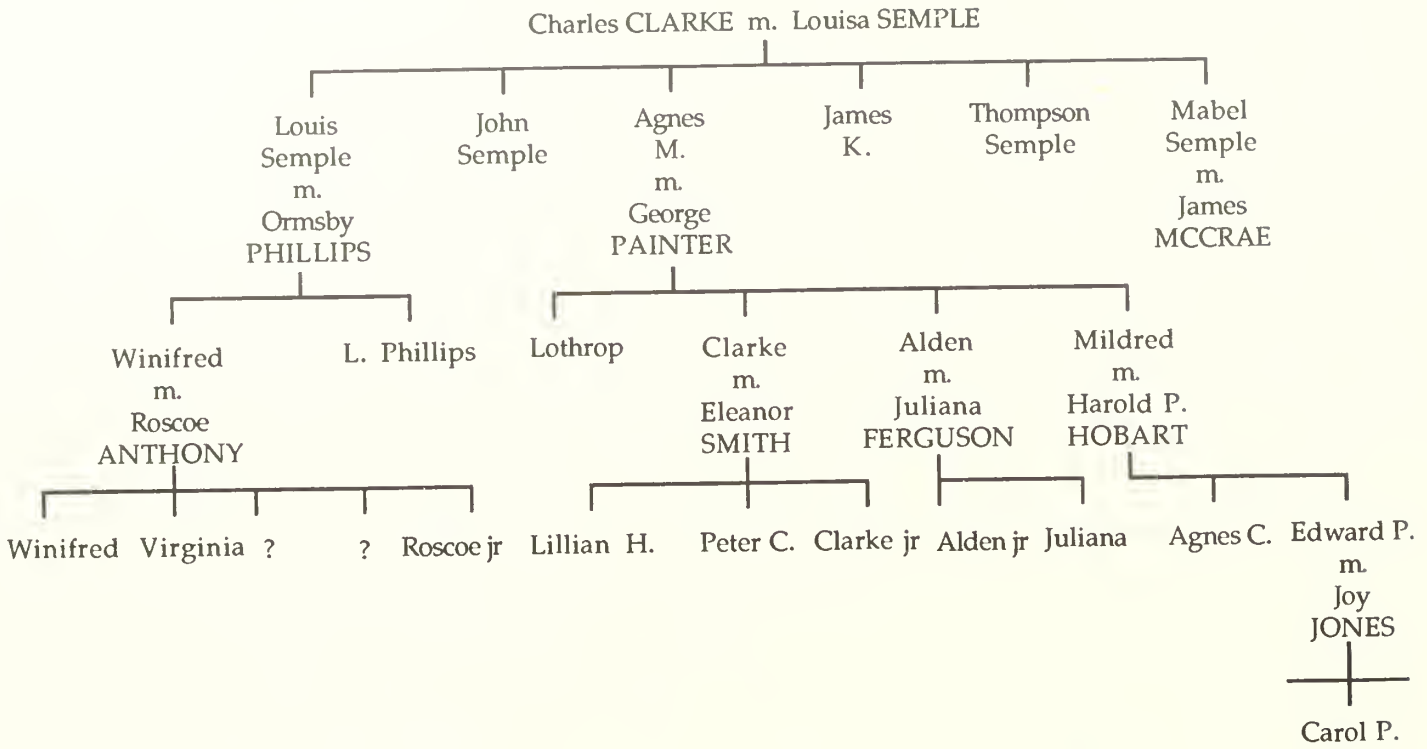
Sources:

Hofford, Ernest, ed. Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography. New York: the Lewis Publishing Company, 1928, pp.297-8.

_____. History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Chicago: A. Warner and Company, 1889, Vol.I, p.691.

The Pittsburgh Bulletin-Index. December 9, 1899, p.11.

CLARKE GENEOLOGY



HOBART, Mr. Edward P.
: 18 Ice Valey Rd.
Box 418
Osterville, Md. 02655
508) 428-1014

HOBART, Ms. Carol P. Sandum
517 Stanford Dr., NE
Albuquerque, NM. 87106

COOPER, Mrs. Virginia Anthony
RR1, No.2
Homan Lane
New London, NH. 03257
603) 526-6769

CLARKE, Mr. Phillips H. III
25 E. 81st St.
NY, NY. 10028
212) 570-9614

CLARKE, Mrs. Phillips H.
000 Massachussets Avenue, NW
Apt. 231
Washington, D.C. 20016
202) 363-6765

EWING GENEOLOGY

John King EWING m. Byrde STOCKDALE

John King jr

HENRY CLAY FRICK

1848-1919

Henry Clay Frick was born December 19, 1848 in West Overton, Pa., a fourth generation American of wealthy parentage. The second of six children, he was named for the Whig leader and Kentucky Senator Henry Clay.[1] Receiving his formal education in the brief span of thirty months (in 1864 and 1865 at the Mt. Pleasant Institute, and for ten weeks at Otterbein College in Ohio in 1866), Frick entered the business world as quickly as possible.[2] After a short stint as a salesman in Pittsburgh, he returned home to serve as a bookkeeper in his grandfather's distillery, A. Overholt and Company.

In 1871, Frick founded the coke company that would bear his name. Having survived the Panic of 1873, Frick sought to expand his business, having acquired additional funds by brokering the sale of a local railroad to the Baltimore and Ohio Company for $50,000.[3] His company flourished, and by the age of thirty, Frick had already become a millionaire.

In 1882, Frick reorganized the firm into H.C. Frick Coke Company with two million in assets and a stock issue of 40,000 shares. Soon after his marriage to Adelaide Childs (in December 1881), Frick became acquainted with steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, beginning a long business relationship. In 1889, Frick was entrusted with the reorganization of Carnegie Brothers Steel, and soon orchestrated the consolidation of several companies into the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1895, Frick relinquished control as corporate manager, giving greater autonomy to the newly created position of president. In 1897, he also stepped down as the president of his own company. In 1899, however, he and Carnegie become embroiled in a dispute that threatened to end their relationship. Though James Reed helped broker a resolution, their relationship was never the same, and they remained estranged until their deaths. In 1900, though J.P. Morgan consolidated both Carnegie Steel Co. and H.C. Frick Co. (as well as thirty other companies) into U.S. Steel, and Frick became a director of the corporation. The position was in reality the final post in Frick's remarkable career.

Frick's philanthropic activities are too numerous to catalog, although it should be noted that he left behind after his death an art collection virtually unmatched in this country. Among other charitable actions, Frick bequeathed a sizable park to the city of Pittsburgh and gave liberally to Princeton University.

Frick was the father to four children: Henry Clay jr., who died in infancy; Martha Howard, who died prematurely in 1881; Helen Clay; and Childs.

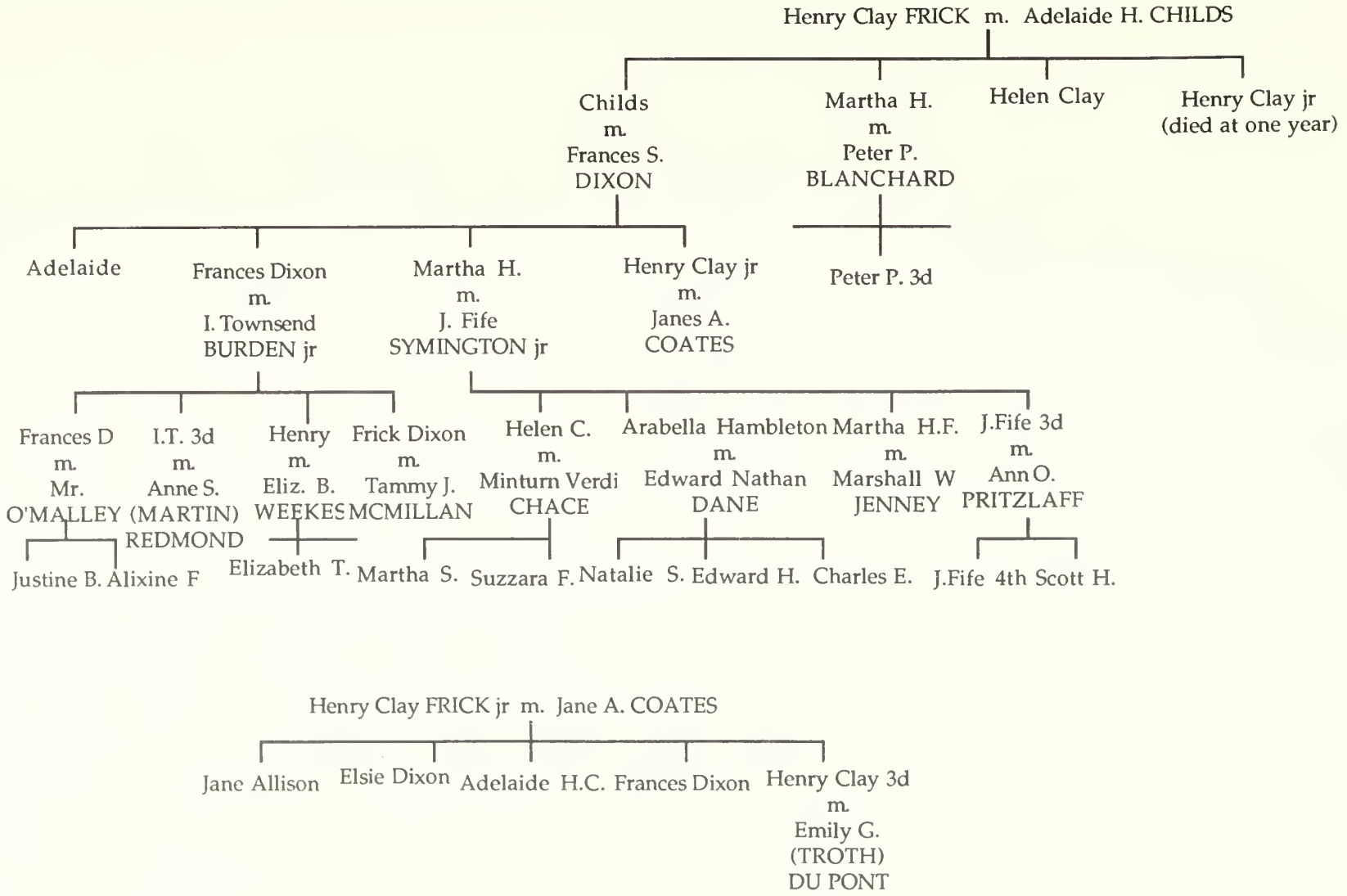
Sources:

1. Dumas Malone, ed. Dictionary of American Biography, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1960), Vol.IV, p.29.

2. _____. Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1967), Vol.XXXII, p.4.

3. Dictionary of American Biography, p.30.

FRICK GENEOLOGY



JOHN ARUNAH HARPER

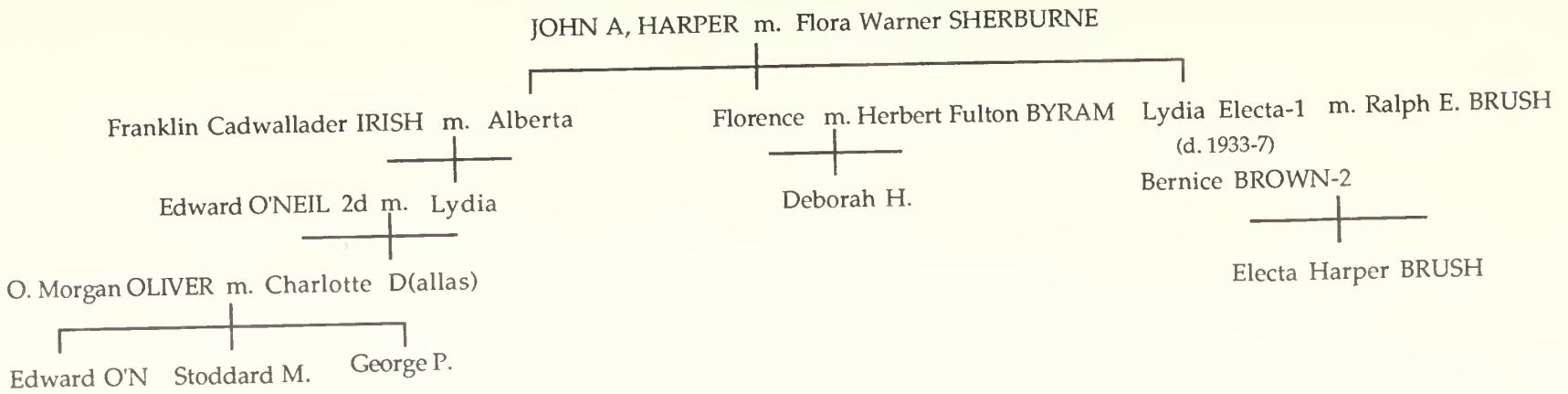
1839-1920

John A. Harper was born on Penn St. in Pittsburgh, June 29, 1839. He was the son of Jo and Lydia Electa (Melcalf) Harper and nephew of Lecky Harper, Senator of Ohio. John A. was educated in the Grigg and McDonald Academy of Pittsburgh, the Western University c Pennsylvania (now Univ. of Pittsburgh), and Kenyon College from which he graduated in t class of 1860. In the same year, he became employed by the Bank of Pittsburgh National Association where he served in various positions for 38 years. His influence in the Pittsbur financial circles was counterpart to that of his father; John Harper, president of the Bank Pittsburgh, guided the bank to financial success while John A. Harper, his son, induced trus and strengthened public confidence in the banking system.

John A. Harper had numerous other business affiliations including being a director the Eagle Cotton Mills as well as the Sixth Street Bridge Corporation. Although his philanthropies were many, especially prominent was the West Penn Hospital, of which l served as President from 1891 until his resignation in 1898. Harper was a member of the So the American Revolution, the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, of which he was trustee, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and the Duquesne Club. His religion was Episcopali

John A. Harper married Flora Warner Sherburne in Pittsburgh, May 30, 1882. The were parents of three children; Alberta born December 17, 1883, Florence born August 2, 18 and Lydia Electa born January 1, 1887. John Arunah Harper died December 28, 1920.

HARPER GENEOLOGY



1991:

OLIVER, (Van Akin)-Charlotte Dallas O'Neil
Edward O'Neil
Stoddard M.
George P
7 Wildwood Rd.
Katonah, NY 10536
(914) 232-4996

O'NEIL, Mr and Mrs Edward (Lydia Irish)
619 East Drive
Sewickley, Pa. 15143
(412) 741-4333

HENRY HOLDSHIP

1833-1897

Henry Holdship, the Western Pennsylvania oil pioneer, was born in Pittsburgh on Oct. 26, 1833. The son of successful paper manufacturer, George W. Holdship, Henry entered The Lawrenceville School in New Jersey after years of studying in Pittsburgh. (Curiously, there is no indication that he entered a university).

After the completion of his studies at Lawrenceville, Henry joined the Pittsburgh bank of Palmer, Hanna, and Co. Later, with brother Charles, he left the city to open a small depository in Decorah, Iowa. But his brother's death in 1859 precipitated Henry's return to Pittsburgh where he became secretary to his cousin, Thomas M. Howe, of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co.

Holdship tired of his service to his cousin, however, and in 1863, he and his brother, George, began the pioneer operation of oil fields in Newton, Pa. After George's death in 1865, Henry joined with his brother-in-law, Lewis Irwin (Henry married Maria Irwin in 1860), to form the oil company of Holdship and Irwin. Despite attempted encroachments from corporate giant Standard Oil, the new company prospered. By 1879, its output was approximately 5,000 barrels a week and the firm employed fifty men with a payroll exceeding $2,500.

After his retirement in 1886, Holdship became an active patron of the arts in Pittsburgh. He was one of the incorporators of the Art Society of Pittsburgh and was a founder of the Pittsburgh Orchestra.

Henry Holdship died on May 11, 1897. He was survived by his wife, Maria, and three children: Charles Frederick, George Irwin, and Alice Holdship Ware.

Sources:

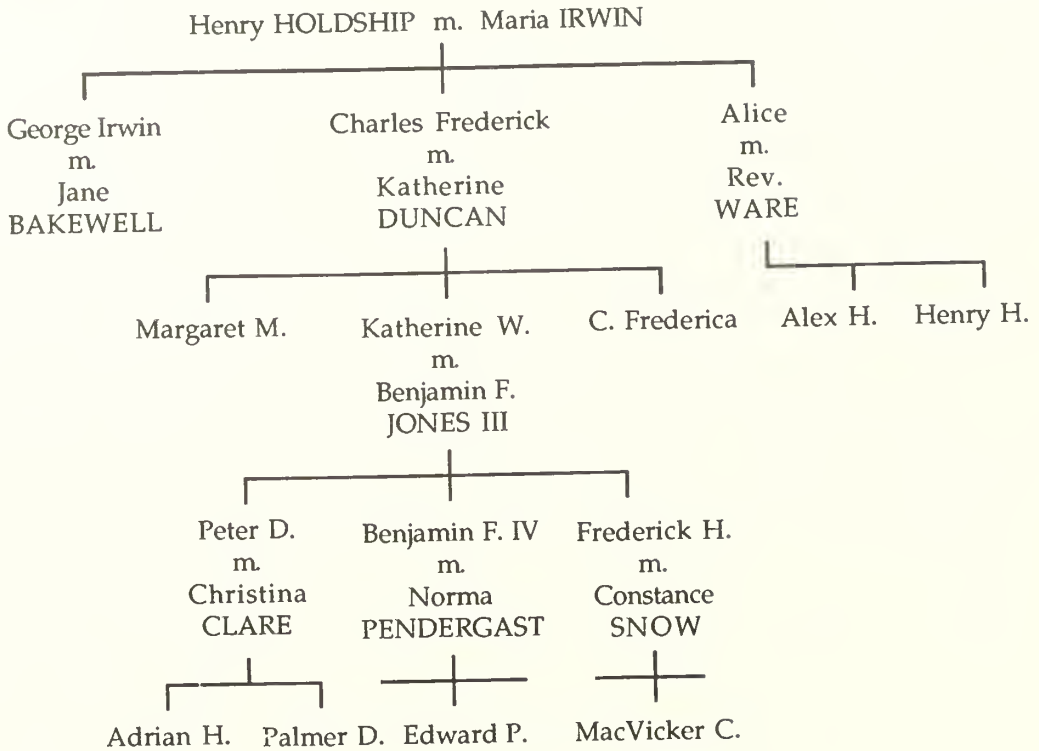
Edwards, Richard P. Industries of Pittsburgh: Trade, Commerce, and Manufacturing. Pittsburgh: Richard Edwards, Publisher, 1879, p.86.

Fleming, _____. History of Pittsburgh and Environs. New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1922, Vol.V, pp.188-9.

Jordan, John W. Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography. New York: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1915, Vol.V, p.1530.

The Pittsburgh Bulletin-Index. May 15, 1897, p.19.

HOLDSHIP GENEOLOGY



JONES, Mrs. Benjamin F. IV
11 Main Street
Stonington, Ct. 06378
(203) 535-4340

JONES, Mr. Edward P.
7025 Claremont Dr., Apt. 304
San Diego, CA. 92122

JONES, Mr. Frederick H.
142 Chestnut St.
Boston, MA. 02108
(617) 523-5742

JONES, Mr. Peter D.
17 E. 89th St.
NY, NY 10128
(212) 876-3030
(518) 589-5360

HOLDSHIP, Ms. Margaret M. and Frederica
Davis Lane, Glen Osborne
Sewickley, PA. 15146
(412) 741-4249

DURBIN HORNE

1854-1916

Durbin Horne, son of the department store founder Joseph Horne, was born in Pittsburgh in July 1854, just five years after the establishment of the retail chain that bore his family's name. Educated in local public schools, he then entered the Newell Institute before matriculating at Yale University in 1872.

After his graduation in 1876, Horne began to work at his father's store, learning the basics of the business before being admitted as a partner in 1882. Along with his father and partners A.P. Burchfield and C.B. Shea (the brother of the elder Horne's first wife, Mary Elizabeth Shea), Horne oversaw the rapid expansion of the store. In 1892, an additional building was added to the existing structure located at Penn Avenue. Eleven years later, the "East Shore" Annex further increased the capacity of the Horne's building.

Having survived two great fires and a number of challenges from would-be competitors, the Horne's department store established itself by the turn of the century as a Pittsburgh institution. After the business was incorporated as Joseph Horne Co., Durbin succeeded his father as president, serving in that capacity until 1915.

Horne groomed his half brother, Bernard, as his successor. (Joseph Horne remarried after the 1862 death of his first wife, Mary Elizabeth Shea). After Durbin's death in 1916, Bernard, along with C. Bernard Shea, son of the founder Christian B. Shea, ran the corporation, continuing a union between the two families that would last well into the 1940's.

To this day, Horne's remains one of Pittsburgh's leading businesses, testament to the leadership and integrity of Joseph and Durbin Horne.

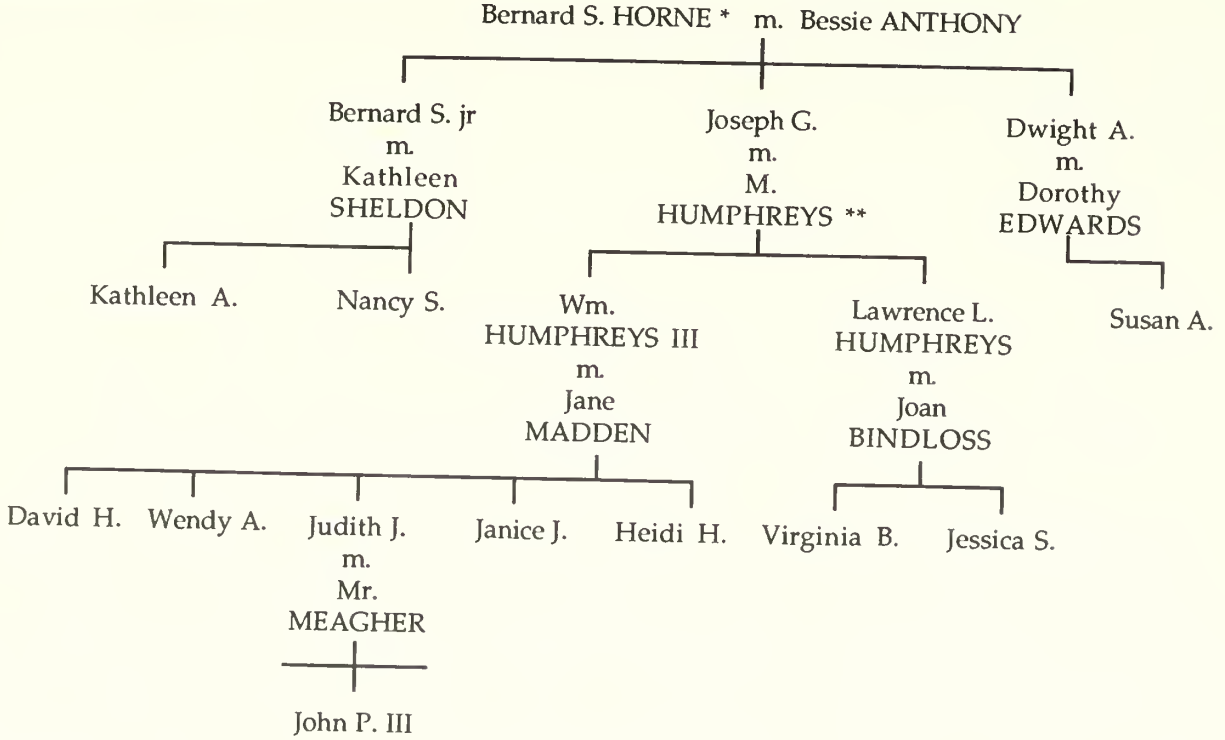
Sources:

Harper, Frank C. Pittsburgh of Today: Its Resources and People. New York: American Historical Society Inc., Vol.V, p.692.

Jordan, John W. A Century and a Half of Pittsburgh and her People. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1908.

Jordan, John W. Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1911, p.1554.

HORNE GENEOLOGY



* - Bernard is the half brother of Durbin

**- divorced; children kept the mother's maiden name

HORNE, Mr. Dwight A.
90 Wachussett Avenue, Box 426
Hyannisport, MA. 02647
(508) 775-0318

HUMPHREYS, Mrs. Jane M.
Mt. Vernon Street, Box 172
Hyannisport, MA. 02647

HUMPHREYS, Mr. William Y. III
300 Harbour Drive, Apt. 104A
Vero Beach, FL. 32963
(407) 231-9224

MEAGHER, Mrs. Judith H.
10248 Vistadale Drive
Dallas, TX. 75238
(214) 349-1419

GEORGE F. HUFF

1842-1912

George F. Huff was born July 16, 1842, in Norristown, Pa., the son of George and Carolyn Boyer Huff. After attending public schools in Middletown and Altoona Pa., Huff entered the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Altoona. He quickly learned the trade of car finisher, and after three years was "highly recommended" to the banking house of William Lloyd and Company in Altoona.[1]

Huff was immediately successful and after only two years, was called upon to establish a branch in nearby Ebensburg, Pa. Later, in 1867, he founded the firm of Lloyd, Huff, and Co., also known as Greensburg National Bank.[2] The venture was very ambitious, establishing branches in Latrobe, Irwin, Ligonier, and Mt. Pleasant. The panic of 1873, however, wiped out the bank, saddling the firm with a number of debts.

Huff had also been associated with the founding of a number of other banks. In 1871, he helped organize Farmer's National Bank of Greensburg, which was reorganized by an act of Congress into the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh. Huff served as vice-president until his resignation in 1876. In 1874, he founded the Greensburg Banking Co., serving as its cashier until 1887.[2] In addition to his banking activities, Huff was also involved with the establishment of numerous coal and coke companies, which were consolidated into the Keystone Coal and Coke Co., of which he was the president.

Perhaps Huff's greatest achievement, however, was his political career. Elected a delegate to the 1880 Republican Convention in Chicago, Huff was then a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate from 1884 to 1888. Subsequently, Huff was elected to Congress as a representative of the 21st district in the 52nd, 54th, and 58th-61st Congresses.[3]

Married March 16, 1871 to Henrietta Burrell, Huff was the father to eight children, four of whom survived to adulthood Lloyd Burrell, Julian Burrell, Carolyn Burrell, and Burrell Richardson.

Huff died in Washington, D.C. on April 18, 1912.

Sources:

1. John W. Jordan. Colonial and revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania, (New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1911). Vol.III, p.1254.

2. Ibid, p.1255.

3. Biographical Directory of the American Congress, (Washington, D.C.: United States Printing Office, 1928), p.1126.

CURTIS C. HUSSEY

1840- ?

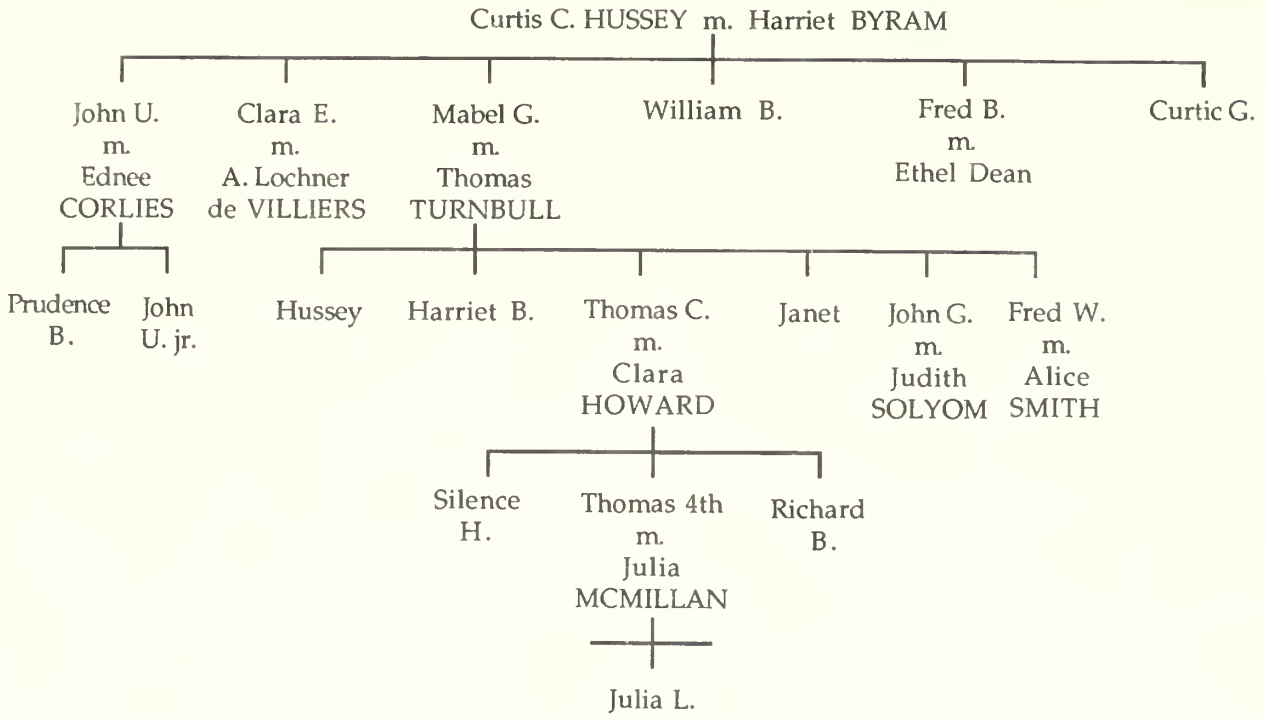
Curtis C. Hussey was born in Pittsburgh on October 23, 1840, the son of Curtis Grubb and Rebecca Updegraff Hussey. His father, a successful doctor and businessman, had yet to venture into the steel and mining industries that would ultimately make him both wealthy and internationally famous. Indeed, as the younger Hussey matured, so did the family's already significant financial fortunes.

After finishing his education in Cleveland, Curtis C, joined his father's firm of C.G. Hussey and Company, a manufacturer of sheet metal and brass. Later, he became the chief manager of Hussey, Wells, and Company, a related mining business. In the early 1870's, Hussey, along with his brother-in-law Edward Binns, founded the firm of Hussey, Binns, and Company, a producer of shovels. It was in this capacity, as well as a continued role with Hussey, Wells, and Co., that he would remain until his death.

Married to Harriet Byram in October 1865, Hussey was the father of six children: Mabel Hussey Turnbull, Clara Hussey de Villiers, Curtis G., John U., Fred B., and William B., who died in infancy.

A member of only the Duquesne Club, Hussey was quite a private man, and little is known of his social activities.

HUSSEY GENEOLOGY

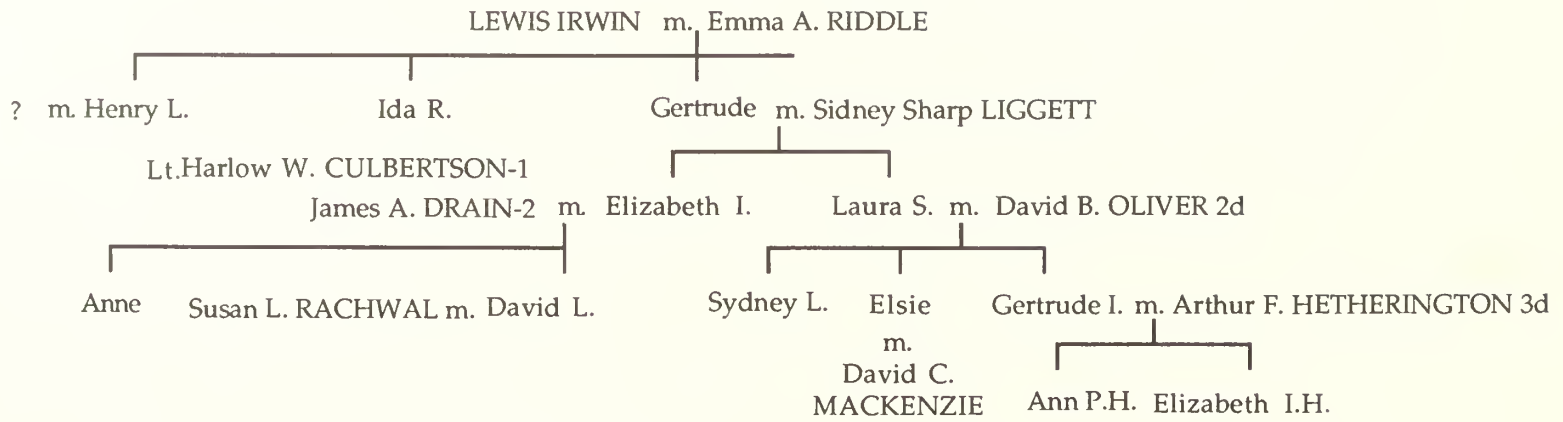


CURRENT HUSSEY DESCENDENTS

TURNBULL, Ms. Harriet B. and Janet D.
"gladsmuir"
Casanova, VA. 22017
(703) 788-4810 – phone disconnected

TURNBULL, Mr. Thomas C. III
16 Lake Hunter Dr.
Lakeland, FL. 33803
(813) 687-0744 – phone disconnected

IRWIN GENEOLOGY



1991:

DRAIN, Mr and Mrs. James A. (Culbertson-Elizabeth I. Liggett)
2727 N. Ocean Blv.
Gulfstream, Fl. 33483
(407) 278-5877

HETHERINGTON, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur F. 3d (Gertrude I. Oliver)
Ann P.H.
Elizabeth P.H.
23 Linden Pl.
Sewickley, Pa. 15143
(412) 741-8363

OLIVER, Mr and mrs. David B. 2d (Laura S. Liggett)
Pink House Rd.
Sewickley, Pa. 15143

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX
1853-1921

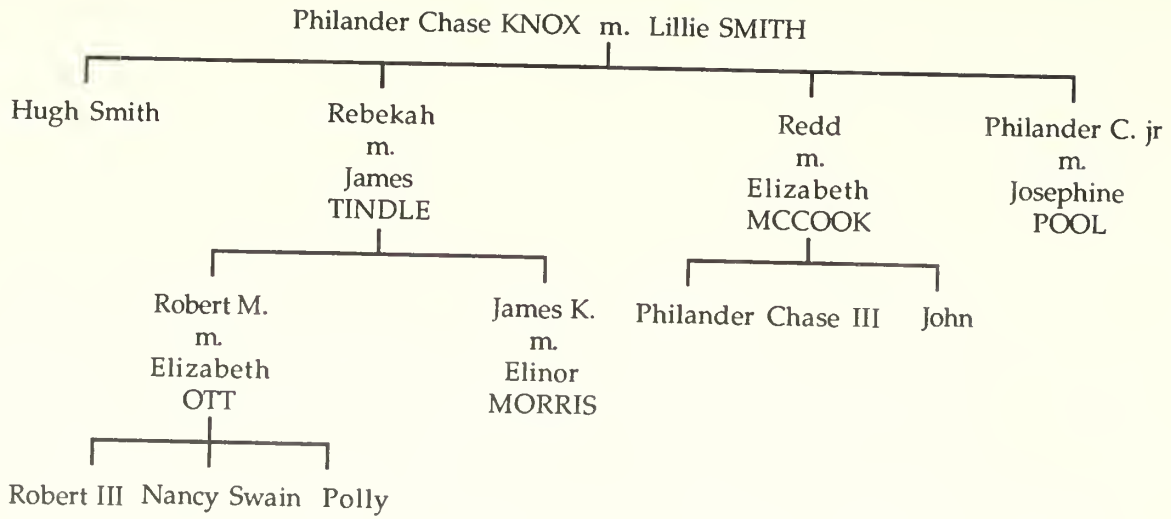
Philander Chase Knox, born in Brownsville, Pa. in 1853, was the embodiment of a successful attorney and statesman.

Knox's father, David, was a banker, and though by no means wealthy, the family nevertheless enjoyed social prominence. In 1872, Knox graduated from Mt. Union College (known today as West Virginia University) and immediately undertook a rigorous legal training. After passing the Pennsylvania Bar in 1875 and briefly serving as District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, he helped found in 1877 with associate James Reed, the Pittsburgh firm that bore their names.

Three years later, Philander Knox married Lillie Smith, the daughter of a local steel executive. The marriage augmented Knox's already close relationship with area business interests, and Knox and Reed flourished throughout the period.

In 1897, Knox was elected president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. Two years later, President William McKinley offered the position of United States Attorney General. Because he was deeply immersed in the formation of the Carnegie Steel Company, however, Knox declined the appointment. But in 1901, he agreed to become Attorney General, serving until the spring of 1904. Subsequently, he was appointed by Pa. Governor Samuel W. Pennypaker to fill the vacant position of U.S. Senator and was re-elected to a six year term in Nov. 1904. In 1909, Knox resigned from the Senate to become Secretary of State under President William Taft. There, Knox wielded considerable power, not only formulating the "dollar diplomacy" of the era, but in cabinet selections as well. He was instrumental in the appointment of Pittsburgh banker Andrew Mellon as Secretary of the Treasury who, with Knox, helped dictate a decidedly pro-business national agenda. In 1913, Knox returned to his Pittsburgh law practice, only to return to the Senate in 1916. There he fought resolutely against the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, ultimately forcing a separate peace settlement with Austria and Germany. Just three months after this significant victory, Knox suddenly fell ill and died in Oct. 1921, ending a brilliant public and private career.

KNOX GENEOLOGY

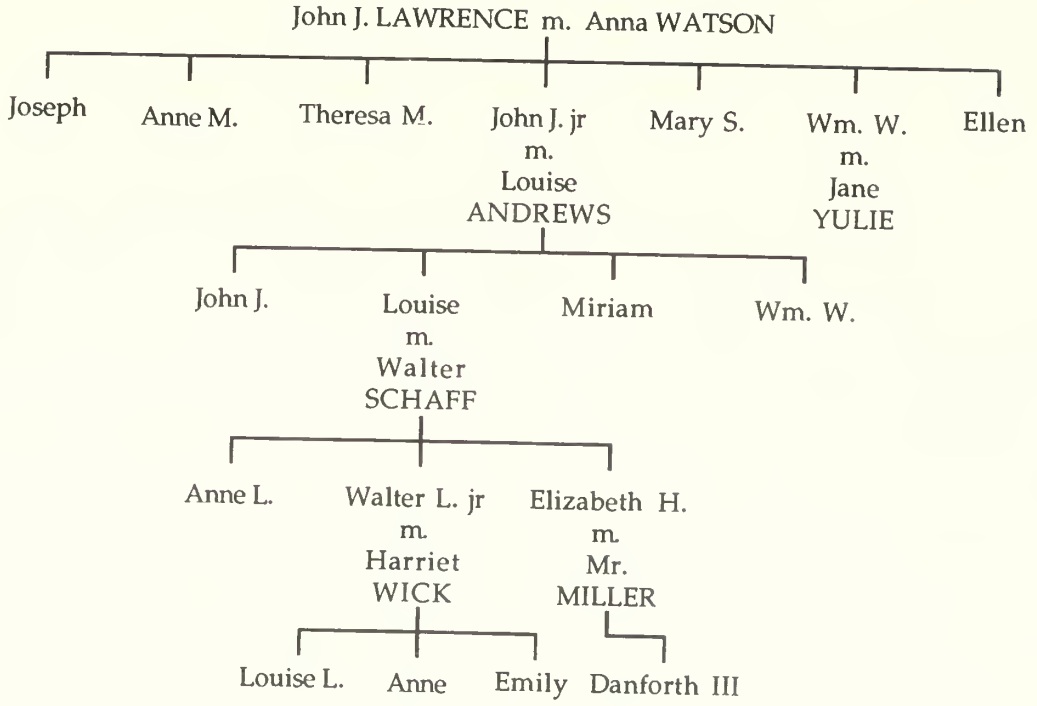


TINDLE, Mr. James K.
74 Pasture Lane, Apt. 310
Bryn Mawr, PA. 19010

TINDLE, Mr. Robert McGuire
Ryan Road
Unionville, Pa. 19375
(215) 869-9245

1988:
TINDLE, Mr. Robert McGuire III
419 Stafford Avenue
Wayne, Pa. 19087

LAWRENCE GENEOLOGY



MILLER, Mrs. Elizabeth Schaff
N.4 Heritage Cove, 85 River Drive
Essex, Ct. 06426

SCHAFF, Mr. Walter
2326 Selma Avenue
Youngtown, OH. 44504
(216) 746-2316

MILLER, Mr. Danforth III
Copake, NY 12516

JOHN G.A. LEISHMAN

1857-1924

Of all the Pittsburgh businessmen prominent during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, perhaps none shared a story as remarkable as John G.A. Leishman. Born March 28, 1857, Leishman and his sister Martha were placed in the Protestant Orphan Asylum outside of Pittsburgh in 1865 after their mother was unable to cope with her husband's death. Though Martha quickly found a home, her brother remained in the orphanage until 1869 when his mother returned to bring him to the city to begin work.

After working twelve years at the steel manufacturer Schoenberger and Co., Leishman started his own furnace, only to abandon the venture to form Leishman and Snyder, an iron and steel brokerage. It was through this company that Leishman became an associate of Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh steel Magnate. In 1886, at Carnegie's request, he dissolved Leishman and Snyder to become, at 29, the vice-president of Carnegie Brothers, Limited. Later, when the business was consolidated into the Carnegie Steel Company, Leishman ascended to the presidency.

In June 1897, President McKinley appointed Leishman "envoy extraordinaire and minister plenipotentiary" to Switzerland, beginning fifteen years of continuous national service. In 1900, he became minister to Turkey and was appointed the first U.S. ambassador to Turkey in 1906. Later, Leishman was also ambassador to Italy and Germany before leaving government service in 1913.

Leishman's daughters captured the fancy of Pittsburghers during this period with their marriages to European royalty. His elder daughter Martha wed Count Louis de Contaut Brion of France, her sister Nancy was betrothed in 1910 to an Austrian, Karl, Duke of Croy.

After a remarkable career in both business and government, Leishman died on March 27, 1924. His legacy was one of hard work and success - a Dickensian fairy-tale come true.

Sources:

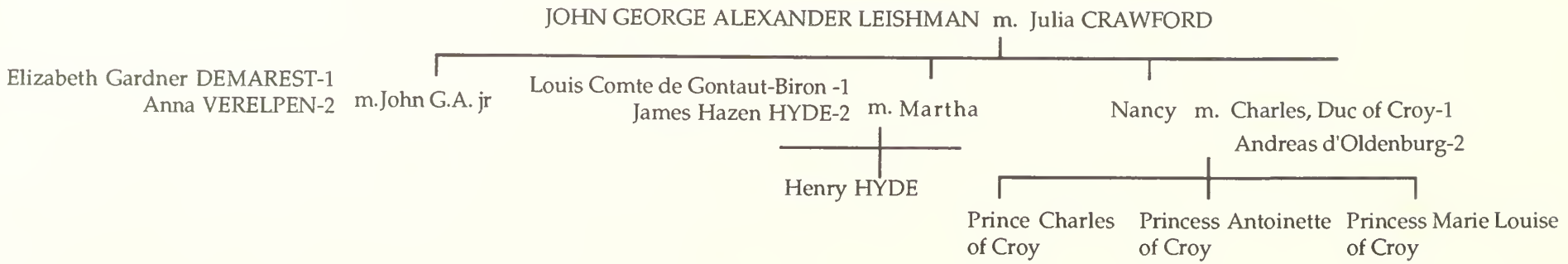
Nevin, Adelaide M., The Social Mirror. Pittsburgh: T.W. Nevin Company, 1888.

Malone, Dumas, ed. Dictionary of American Biography. New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 1961, Vol.VI, p.1332.

The Pittsburgh Bulletin-Index. Nov. 13, 1913, p.10.

The Pittsburgh Bulletin-Index. Nov. 29, 1913, p.10.

LEISHMAN GENEOLOGY



JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT

1842-1894

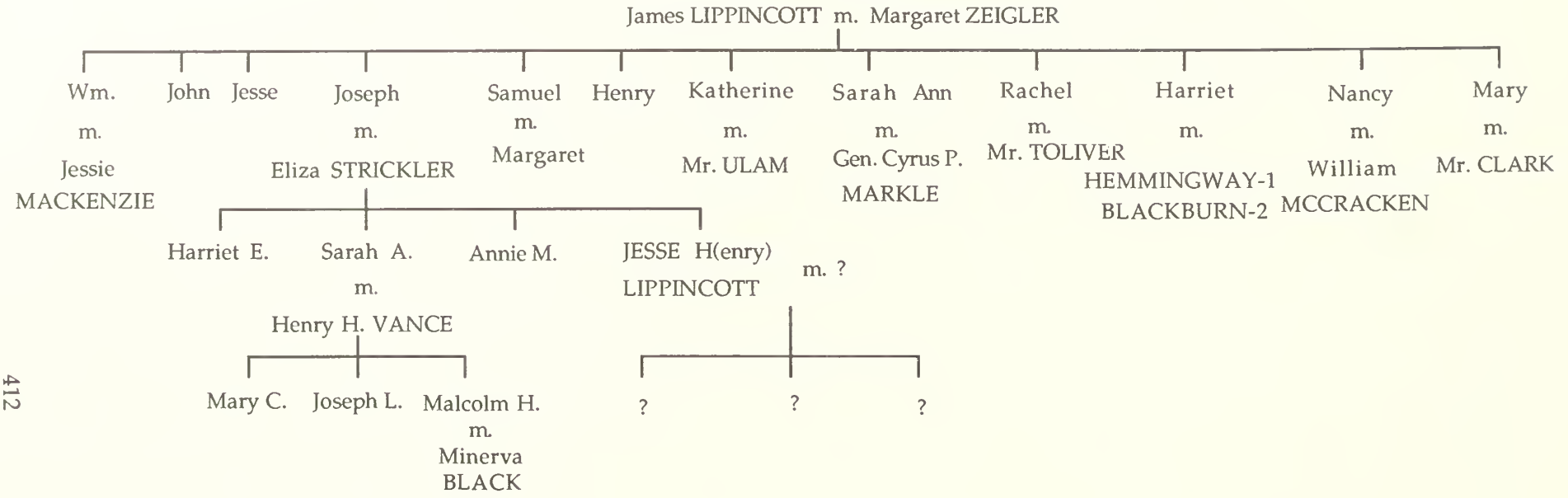
Jesse H. Lippincott was born February 18, 1842 at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County. He was the son of the merchant Joseph H. and Eliza (Strickler) Lippincott. His family connection is large; his great-great-great grandparents were Richard and Abigail Lippincott from England and Richard was a descendent in the twelfth generation from Robert de Lughencott who in the reign of Henry II held the Manor of Hughcott, Devonshire. The family was granted 8 coats of arms form the College of Heralds.

Jesse H. enlisted in the Civil War and served three years in the Twenty-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, after which he returned to Pittsburgh and entered the grocery business with a store at the corner of Smithfield Street and Second Avenue. A few years later, he began the Rochester Tumbler Company, which grew to be the largest tumbler manufacturer in the world. He was one of the original stockholders in the Bell Telephone Company, Hostetter Coke Company, and the Wheeling and Bridgewater Gas Company. Also, he held the positions of President of the Braddock National Bank, one of the directors of the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh and the First National Bank of Rochester.

In addition, Jesse H. settled the estate of C.P.Markle & Sons valued at $1,000,000, and was the founder of the Banner Baking Powder Company. He purchased the Edison Phonograph Company and spent the rest of his lives effort to bring the phonograph, which was before its time, into popular use: Jesse H. brought the first phonograph to Pittsburgh. It was while in this endeavor that his health began to fail him and he was advised by physicians to live a quieter life. He chose to do so in Newton Center, Ma.

Jesse H. was married and had three children. He was a member of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church of Pittsburgh, where for several years he was trustee and treasurer. Jesse H. Lippincott died in Newton Center, Ma. on April 18, 1894 of brain paralysis. Rev. Lemuel C. Barnes, the pastor of Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, conducted the funeral in Newton Center. Jesse H. was buried in Homewood Cemetery in Pittsburgh.

LIPPINCOTT GENEOLOGY



WALTER LOWRIE MCCLINTOCK

1841-1911

Walter Lowrie McClintock was born June 18, 1841, the second son of Washington and Eliza Thompson McClintock. Receiving his secondary education at Phillips Andover, McClintock entered Yale University in the late 1850's.

At the beginning of the Civil War, however, McClintock left Yale to enlist in Pittsburgh's "City Guards," a privately equipped and uniformed militia. Later, the group was amalgamated into Company K, 12th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Union Army. Despite his involvement in the war, McClintock was able to complete his studies at Yale and received his B.A. in 1862.

After studying a year at Columbia University Law School, McClintock abandoned the legal field and entered his brother's carpet business, Oliver McClintock and Company, in 1864. In that same year, he married Mary Clement Garrison, daughter of prominent businessman Abraham Garrison. This union resulted in McClintock becoming a director of the Abraham Garrison Foundry as well as a member of the board for the Sake Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh. It was in these capacities in addition to those at Oliver McClintock and Company, that Walter would serve until his death in 1911.

Active in philanthropy and the city's social scene, Walter, by the time of his death, was one of Pittsburgh's best loved citizens. As the Pittsburgh Bulletin eulogized in 1911, McClintock's extended illness "served to bring out...the nobler and Christ-like qualities of his soul." Survived by his wife and sons, Clarence Oliver and A. Garrison, McClintock left behind a legacy of generosity and success.

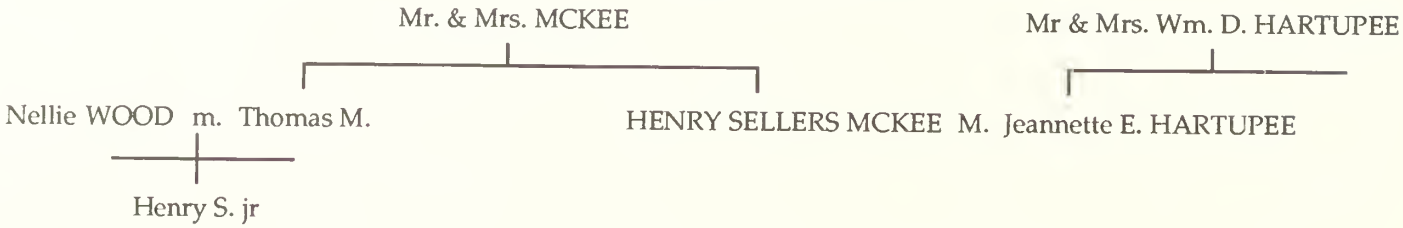
Sources:

Godcharles, Frederick A. Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1945, Vol.XXV, pp.488-493.

Nevin, Adelaide M. The Social Mirror. Pittsburgh: T.W. Nevin Company, 1988.

The Pittsburgh Bulletin-Index. March 11, 1911, p.4.

MCKEE GENEOLOGY



MAXWELL KENNEDY MOORHEAD

1832-1897

Maxwell K. Moorhead was born September 6, 1832 in Huntington, Pa. to Gen. and Mrs. James Kennedy Moorhead. The family moved to Pittsburgh in 1836.

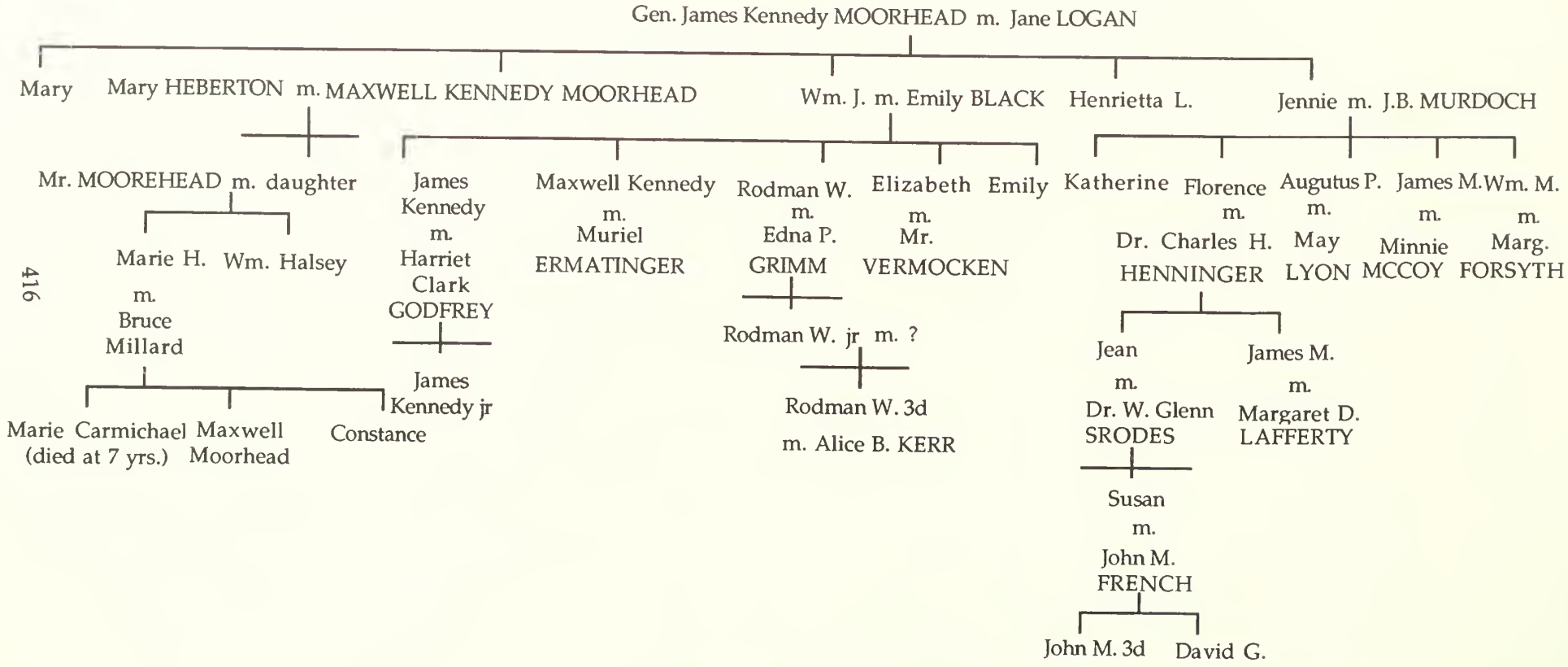
Maxwell K. studied at Western University and afterward became employed with Philip and Henry Graff, old time merchants of the city. In 1850, he became assistant in his fathers work of constructing the Southfork reservoir. Subsequently, he became involved in important railroad contracts in the eastern Pennsylvania. He lived in Williamsport, where he met Mary Heberton whom he married in 1855.

They returned to Pittsburgh and Maxwell K., in 1856, became a partner with Dewees Wood and George F. McCleane in the iron business firm of Wood, Moorhead and Company in McKeesport. In 1859, the business, then called Moorhead and Company, moved to Soho where Soho blast furnace, sheet and rolling mills, and galvinizing works were built. Maxwell K. continued in active business until 1894 when Moorhead and Company became the property of Pittsburgh Steel and Iron Manufacturers.

In addition, Maxwell K. was involved in other businesses in the city. At the death of his father, who was foremost in slackwatering the Mononghela, Maxwell K. became president of the Mononghela Navigation Company, a post he held until his death. He was also the director of Pittsburgh Insurance Company and Exchange National Bank. In the Civil War, he quartermaster of the Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Maxwell Kennedy and Mary (Herberton) Moorhead had one child, a daughter, who died around 1882 and two grandchildren; William Halsey. Moorehead and Mrs. Bruce (Marie H.) Millard. Maxwell K. died January 13, 1897.

MOORHEAD GENEOLOGY



CURRENT MOORHEAD DESCENDENTS

1991:

MOORHEAD, Mr and Mrs Rodman W. (Alice B. Kerr)
55 E. 66 St.
NY, NY 10021
(212) 861-1567
"Buttonwood Farm"
RD 2
West Grove, Pa. 19390
(215) 869-2737

BRODES, Mrs. W. Glenn (Jean Henninger)
David G French
John M. French
5125 Fifth Ave.
Pgh., Pa. 15232
(412) 621-8580

1984:

BRODES, Dr and Mrs Charles H. (Ellen J. McCaslin)
525 Locust St.
Pgh., Pa. 15218
(412) 241-7571

WILLIAM MULLINS
1824-1893

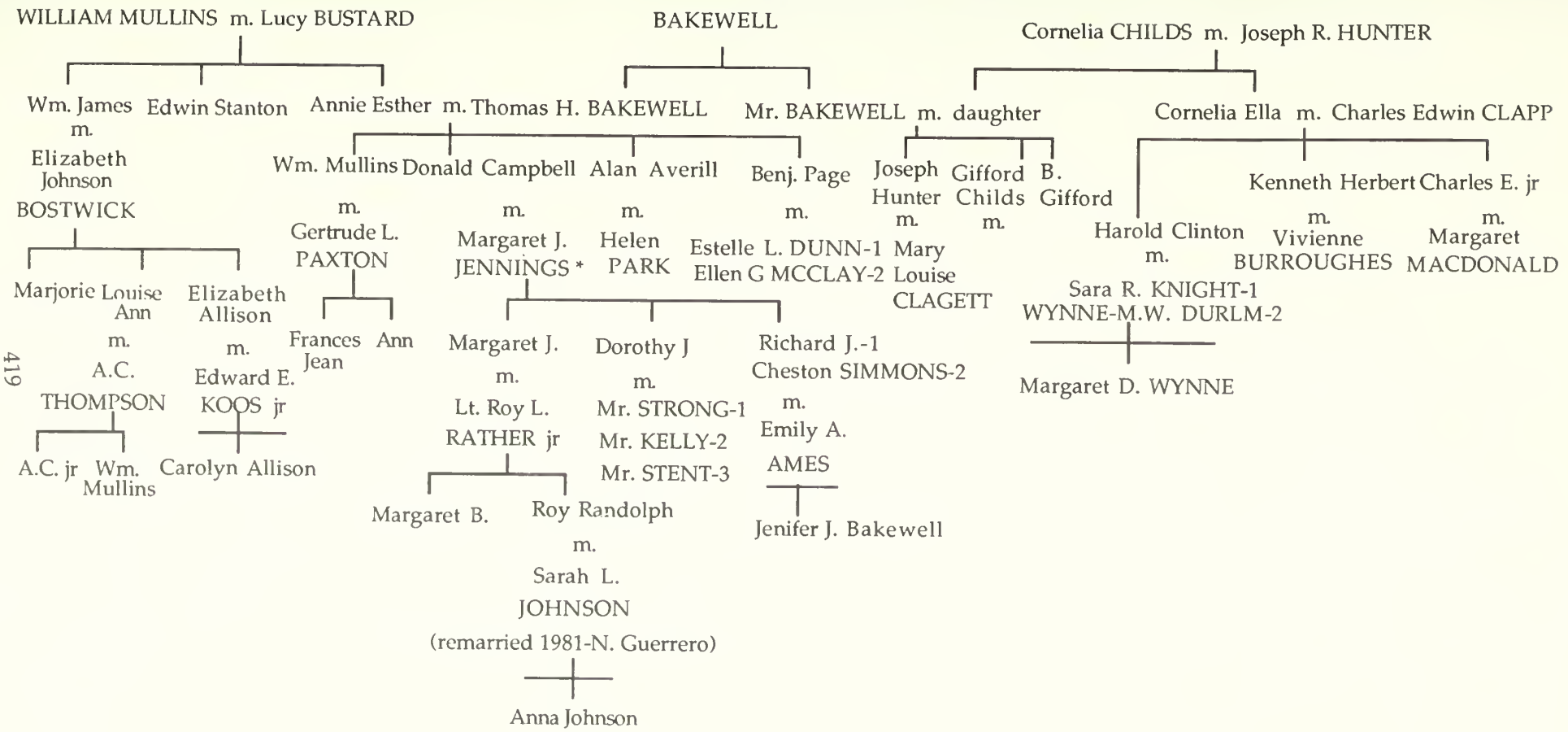
William Mullins was born in Ireland, near Dublin, in 1824. he studied civil engineering at Trinity College in Ireland and obtained an excellent reputation in Ireland as a draftsman. He achieved the position of Chief Civil Engineer of Public Works.

In 1848, Mullins came to America and became employed as civil engineer of the Genesse Valley Canal where he remained for a while. Then he moved to Steubenville, Ohio where he became involved in railroad contracting on the old Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. There he met and married Lucy Bustard in 1857.

During the Civil War, Mullins became associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad and was of great help to the government in transporting troops and supplies. Around 1863, he was promoted to purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and lived in Allegheny City in Pittsburgh. He remained in that position until his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Mullins had three children; Annie Esther born March 1858, William James born August 21, 1860, Edwin Stanton born March 13, 1869. William Mullins was a patron of the fines arts and a scholarly man who collected a large library. He died August 19, 1893 in Cresson, where he was taken to take fresh mountain air in hopes of recovery, due to a tumor in his stomach.

MULLINS GENEOLOGY



*= Margaret J. Jenning's obituary (d.4/12/1979) states that she has another grandchild; Emily Bakewell Stearns whose parents cannot be determined at this time

1991:

RATHER, Margaret B. (Margaret J. Bakewell)
3853 Del Monte St.
Houston, Tx. 77019
(713) NA2-5808

BAKEWELL, Dorothy Jennings (Strong-Kelly-Stent-Dorothy J. Bakewell)
1725 Kearny St.
SF, Ca. 94133
(415) 398-1670

SIMMONS, Mr and Mrs Cheston (Bakewell-Emily A. Ames)
Pickering House
RD 2
Phoenixville, Pa. 19460

BAKEWELL, Jenifer J.
76 Strawberry Lane
Yarmouth Port, Ma. 02675

1984:

RATHER, Mr. Roy R.
2120 Pelham St.
Houston Tx. 77019
"Nassau Plantation"
Round Top, Tx. 78954

ROBERT PITCAIRN

1836-1909

Robert Pitcairn was born May 6, 1836 in Johnstone, Scotland, the son of parents who had only recently returned from the United States. Ten years later they returned to the U.S., and young Robert finished his rudimentary education in local public schools. In 1850, after Andrew Carnegie had recommended Pitcairn to his bosses at the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, Pitcairn was hired as a messenger in the Pittsburgh office. He studied the business carefully, and was quickly promoted to be an operator.

In the early 1850's, Pitcairn was transferred to Holidaysburg, Pa. to serve as a ticket agent and telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad.[1] When the line from the middle part of the state was completed, Pitcairn was transferred to the Altoona, Pa. division. He remained there as superintendent of the middle division until 1861, with the exception of 1859, when he was transferred to Fort Wayne, In. to supervise the completion of the line there.

In the early 1860's, when the Pennsylvania Railroad was divided into three, rather than four as it had previously been, the position of Transportation Secretary was created for Pitcairn. In addition, the Civil War taxed him as well. He was responsible for for the supervision of troop movements for the Union Army, aside from his normal responsibilities with the company.

Finally, in 1865, Pitcairn rose to his ultimate dream; the superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division. There he would remain until his death in 1909. An active member of the Pittsburgh business community, Pitcairn held a number of significant positions. He was a director of the following companies: The Masonic Bank, The Citizens National Bank of Pittsburgh, First National Bank of Greensburg, The American Surety Company, and The Philadelphia Gas Company. [2]

Married to Elizabeth Rigg, Pitcairn was the father to four children: Robert jr., Agnes L., Lillian, and Susie.

Sources:

_____. The Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania of the Nineteenth Century. Philadelphia: Galaxy Publishing Co., 1874, p.556.

_____. Encyclopedia of Contemporary Biography of Pennsylvania. New York: Atlantic Publishing and Engraving Company, 1889, Vol.I, p.181.

The Pittsburgh Bulletin. July 31, 1903.

Williamson, Leland M., et al. Prominent and Progressive Pennsylvanians of the Nineteenth Century. Philadelphia: The Record Publishing Company, 1898.

DR. DAVID NEVIN RANKIN
1834-1901

Dr. David Nevin Rankin, born in Shippensburg, Pa. , October 27, 1834, was the second son of Dr. William and Caroline (Nevin) Rankin. Their other children were as follows; Joseph P., Mrs. George B. Johnston, Mrs. Mary A. Moody, Mrs. J.A. McCune, Mrs. John P. Miller, and Mrs. Robert A. Hays.

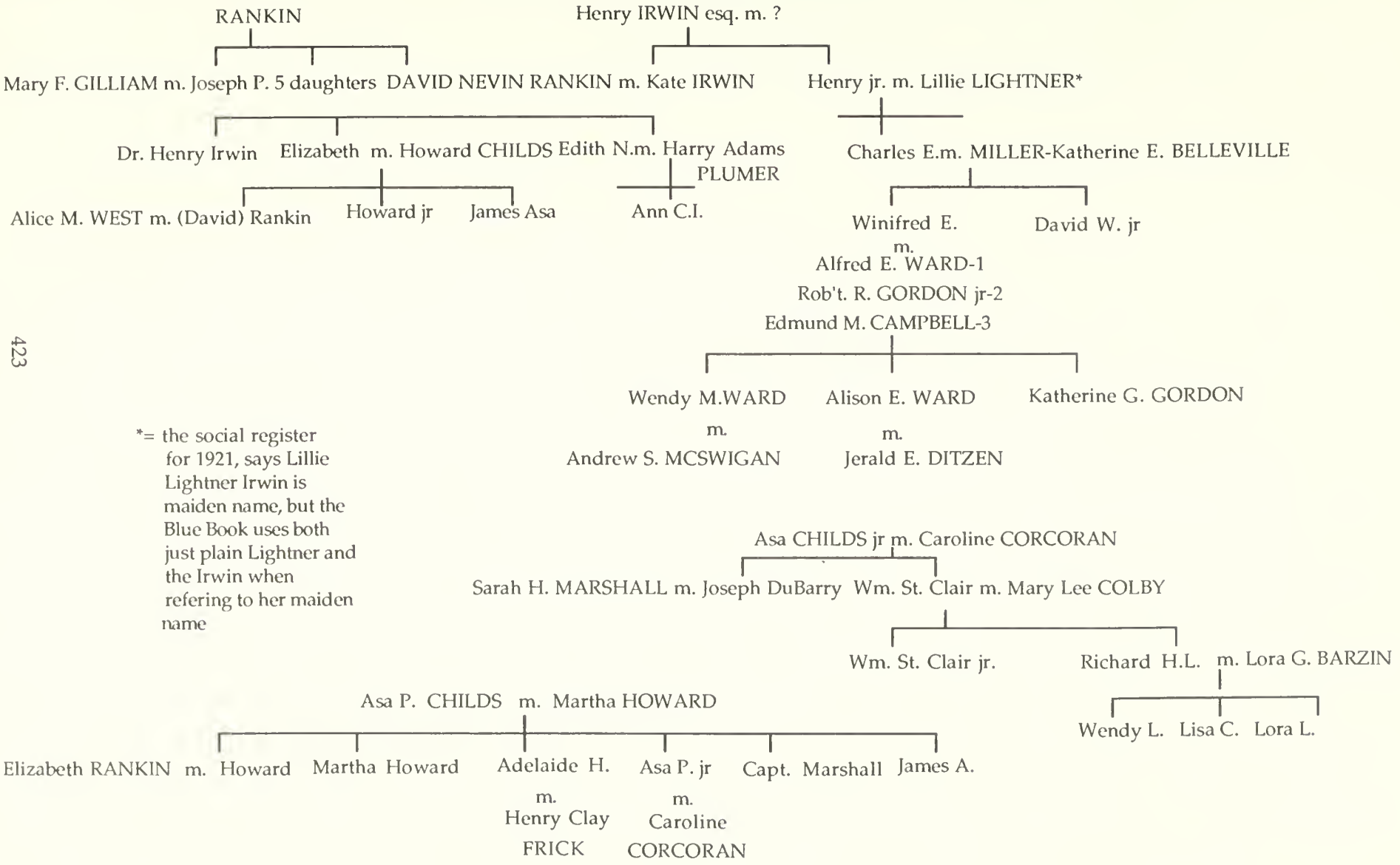
Dr. Rankin received his early education at Newville. At the age of seventeen, he took interest in the field of medicine after studying with his father. David N. took a degree in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia from which he graduated in 1854. After school, Rankin went into practice with his father until the outbreak of the Civil War. During this time he contracted a cold which caused several attacks of hemorrhaging of the lungs. Due to his impaired physical condition caused by this illness, Rankin could not enter the regular army as Assistant Surgeon, but he received a commission as a acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. While in this post, he helped to open many Army hospitals. He was stationed first at Camp Curtin in Harrisburg, then in charge of Douglas and Epiphany Church Hospital in Washington, D.C., and at the end of the war, he was put in charge of the West Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh. In 1864, Rankin was appointed as attending surgeon at the Western penitentiary where he remained for thirty-six years.

Rankin was a member of many organizations including; the State and Allegheny County Medical Societies for his entire professional practice, Laryngological Association, the Masonic fraternity for over sixty years, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Abe Patterson Post No. 88, G.A.R., the United Workmen, the American Prison Association, and the North Presbyterian Church. Also, in 1890, he was a delegate to the International Medical Convention, in Berlin.

After the Civil War, David Nevin Rankin married Katherine Irwin, daughter of Henry Irwin, Esq. of Allegheny City. They also resided in Allegheny where they together had three children; Henry Irwin, Elizabeth, and Edith Nevin.

David Nevin Rankin died on January I, 1901 due to lung trouble.

RANKIN GENEOLOGY



*= the social register for 1921, says Lillie Lightner Irwin is maiden name, but the Blue Book uses both just plain Lightner and the Irwin when refering to her maiden name

1991:

CHILDS, Mr and Mrs Richard H.L. (Lora G. Barzin)
Lisa C.
365 Peachtree Battle Ave. NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30305
(404) 355-9718

CAMPBELL, Mr and Mrs Edmund C. (Ward-Gordon-Campbell-Winifred E. Miller)
Miss Katharine G. Gordon
6259 N 73 way
Scottsdale Az. 85250
(602) 991-7715
207 Kensington Court, Foxhall
Pgh, Pa. 15238
(412) 963-6969

SYMINGTON, Mr J.Fife
3717 Butler Rd.
Glyndon Md 21071
(301) 833-3632

FRICK, Mr and Mrs Henry Clay 2d (du Pont-Emily G. Troth)
Richard S, du Pont
David W. du Pont
Box 178
Closter Dock Rd.
Alpine, NJ 07620
(201) 768-2258

BLANCHARD, Mr Peter P.
Peter P. jr
274 Old Short Hills Rd.
Short Hills NJ 07078
(201) 376-4696

JAMES HAY REED

1853-1927

James Hay Reed, the son of Joseph and Eliza Hay Reed, was born September 10, 1853 ı Allegheny, Pa. (now a part of Pittsburgh). Educated at public schools, he later ıatriculated at Western University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1872. Reed then studied .w in the office of his uncle David, the U.S. District Attorney for Pittsburgh. After passing ıe bar in 1875, he remained there until his uncle's death in 1877.[1]

In that year, Reed, along with associate Philander Chase Knox, founded the firm of nox and Reed, which immediately prospered. In 1891, Reed was appointed Federal District ı dge for Western Pennsylvania by the then-President William McKinley. After Knox left l e firm for a career in government service, the office was reorganized in 1901 as Reed, Smith, ıaw, and Beal, with Reed as its senior partner.

In addition to his legal career, Reed was involved heavily in business. He helped ganize U.S. Steel, and was a member of its board of directors for twenty years. He was also e president of both the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad and Union Railway Company, as ell as the Reliance Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Perhaps Reed's most significant hievement, however, was his role in settling the bitter dispute between Andrew Carnegie d Henry Clay Frick in the late 1890's.[2]

Devoted to philanthropy, Reed held a number of charitable positions. He tablished the Pittsburgh Skin and Cancer Foundation, and was a director of the Western nnsylvania Hospital. He was also a board member and treasurer of Carnegie Technical stitute and the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, serving in those positions until his death June 17, 1927.

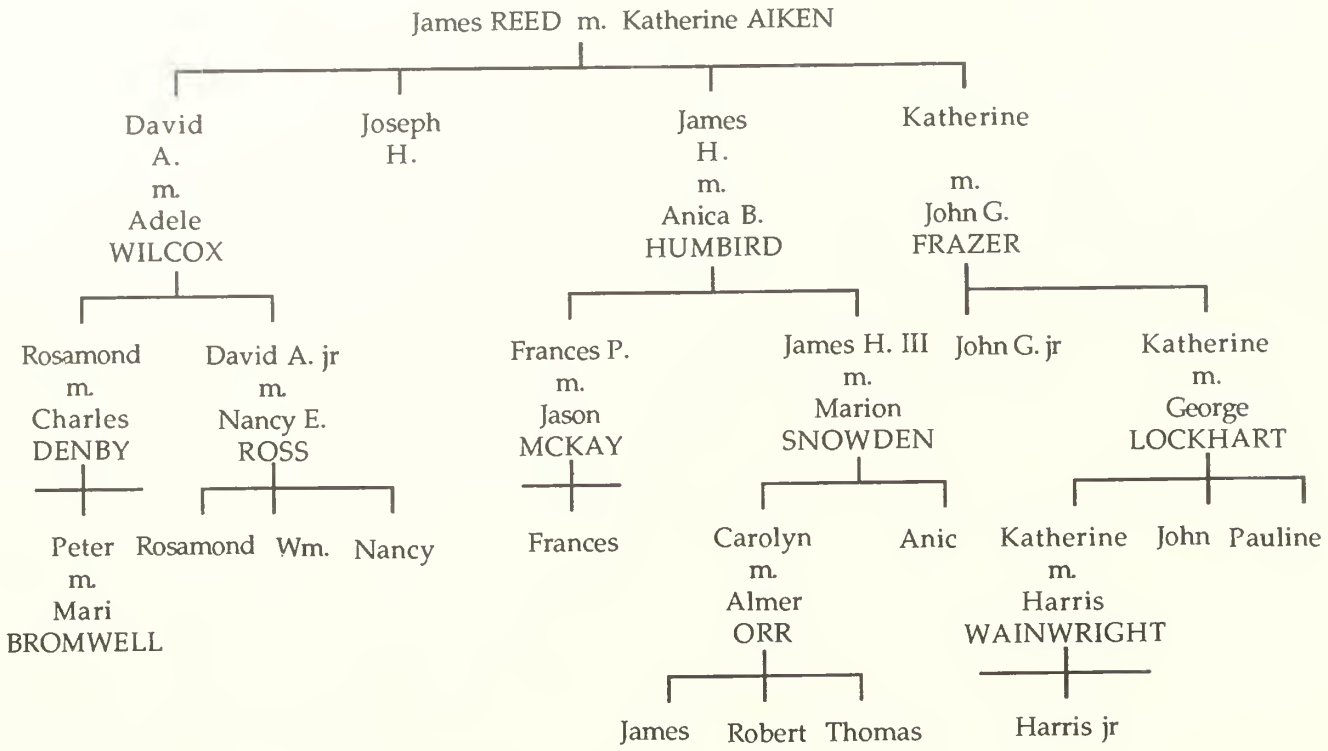
Married to Katharine J. Aiken in June 1878, Reed was the father of four children: seph H., David A., James H. jr., and Mrs. Katherine Frazer.

urces:

Dunas Malone, ed. Dictionary of American Biography, (New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 1935), Vol.VIII, p.449.

_____. The Story of Pittsburgh and Vicinity, (Pittsburgh, Pa.: Pittsburgh Gazette Times, 1908), p.87.

REED GENEOLOGY



CURRENT REED DESCENDENTS

ORR, Mrs. Carolyn R.
117 Virginia Avenue
Pgh., PA. 15215
(412) 782-2957

LOCKHART, Mr. George
5215 Westminster Place

JAMES MARTINUS SCHOONMAKER

1842-1927

James Martinus Schoonmaker, the oldest of nine, was born June 30, 1842 in Allegheny to James M. and Mary (Stockton) Schoonmaker. James M. attended Western University which he left at the outbreak of the Civil War to enlist as a private in the Army of the Potomac. In November 1862, James M. received a commission as colonel of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry. In 1864, he was again promoted to command the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Shenandoah and remained in that position until the end of the war.

After the war, although still active in military affairs such as being a member of the board of managers of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, he engaged in private business. At first, he was involved in mining and shipping of coal, but in 1872, when he married Alice W. Brown, he went into the coke business with her father William H. Brown. After Browns death, James M. inherited the Connellsville coke branch. Also, he was the chairman of the Redstone Coke Company and the Morewood Coke Company and owned Alice Mines. He sold his coke business to the H.C. Frick Coke Company.

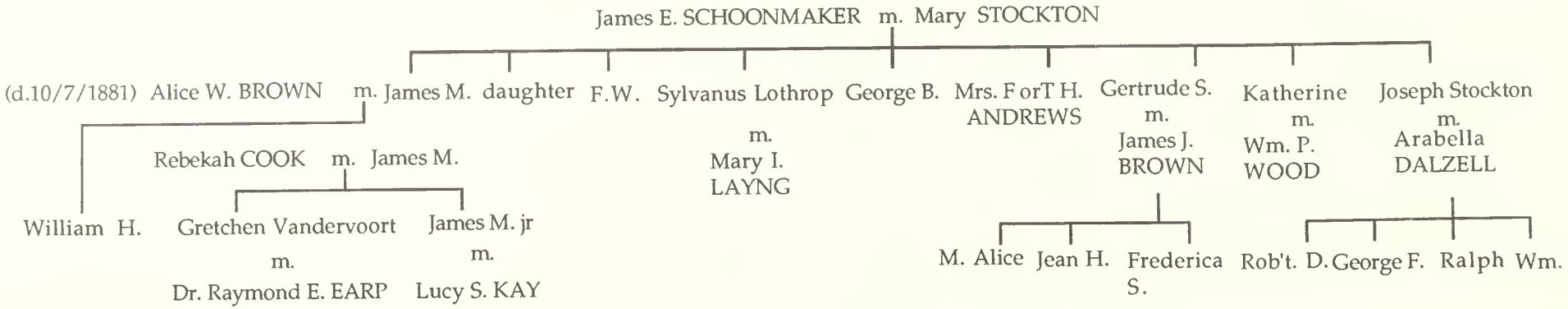
Subsequently, James M. entered into banking and the railroad business. He and a few other businessmen organized the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company. In 1877, he was elected as a member of the board of directors and served in that position for fifty years culminating in being elected chairman of the board in 1918, a position he held up until his death. In the banking business, James M. was vice-president and a director of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, a director of Mellon National Bank, and Union Savings Bank.

In addition, James M. Schoonmaker was involved in other organizations. He was president of the Western Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, and a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Golf Club, Duquesne Club, and the Church of the Ascension of Pittsburgh and various others groups.

Alice W. (Brown) Schoonmaker and James M. had one son, William H. Alice died in 1881 and James M. remarried Rebekah Cook. Together they had two children; Gretchen Vandervoort and James Martinus jr.

James Martinus Schoonmaker died October 11, 1927 following an operation on his appendix.

SCHOONMAKER GENEOLOGY



)91:

CHOONMAKER, James M. 2d

)55 Douglas Rd.

iami Fl. 33133

05) 667-6626

JAMES ERNEST SCHWARTZ

1843-1900

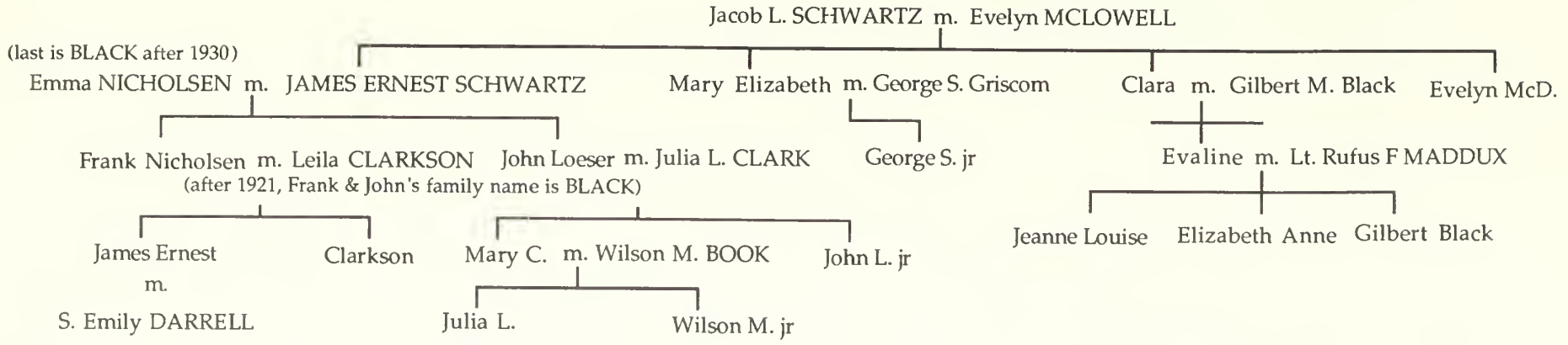
James Ernest Schwartz was born in 1843 in Allegheny. He was the son of Jacob L. Schwartz, a leading businessman of that era in the twin cities and a member of the lead manufacturing firm of Fahnstock, Schwartz, and Hazlett. James E. acquired his business training from his father and worked with him in the lead business. After Jacob L.'s death, James E. dissolved his father firm and went into the lead business himself.

At the time of his death, James E. Schwartz was president of the Pennsylvania Smelting Company of Utah and Pennsylvania Lead Company of Pittsburgh. For a while, also, he was a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh. His religion was Presbyterian and he was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church from early on in his life. He was also a member of the Duquesne Club.

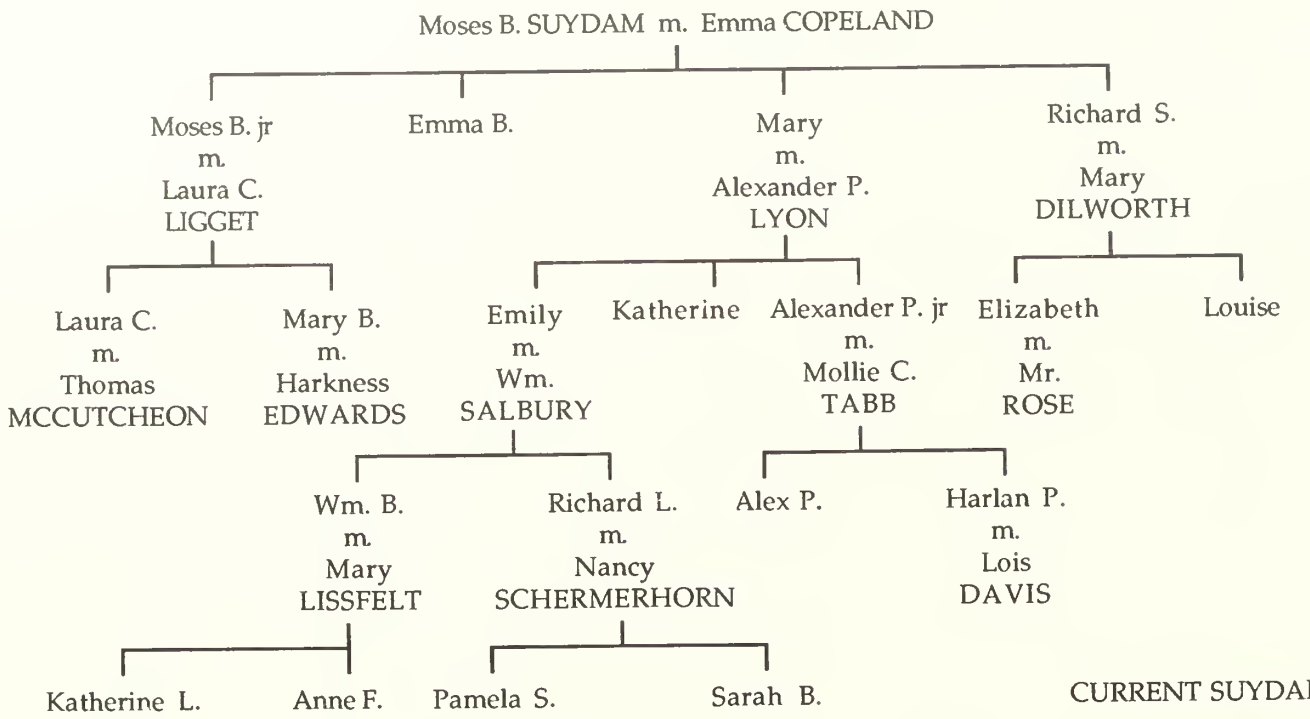
James E. fought in the Civil War as a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second United States Infantry and later in the war he was transferred to the famous Knap's Battery. In the end of the war, he served in the Subsistence Committee to help care for his fellow soldiers. Later in his life, he was a well regarded member of the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

In 1868, James E. married Emma Nicholson and they had two sons; Frank Nicholson and John Loeser Schwartz. James Ernest Schwartz died at Hotel Bellevue in Dresden, Germany on May 16, 1900. He had gone to Germany in November on the advise of his physicians due to failing health which had begun a year before. Around 1921 his two sons and around 1930 his wife, for unknown reasons, changed their last name to Black.

SCHWARTZ GENEOLOGY



SUYDAM GENEOLOGY



CURRENT SUYDAM DESCENDENTS

ROSE, Mrs. Elizabeth Suydam
Latrobe, Pa.

SALSBURY, Mr. Ricahrd L.
1120 Fox Chapel Road
Pgh., PA. 15238
(412) 963-0871
(412) 434-8536

CALVIN WELLS

1827-1909

Calvin Wells was born in Genesee County, N.Y. on December 26, 1827 to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Wells, Sr. He received a common public school education in the county of his birth, but had always wanted a better education than he had been given. In 1847, Calvin Wells wrote his brother, Rev. Samuel Taggart Wells about this subject who responded warmly and invited Calvin to move to Pittsburgh to live with him and attend the Western University. Calvin Wells did so and remained here until 1849 after which he worked in the dry goods store of Benjamin Glyde.

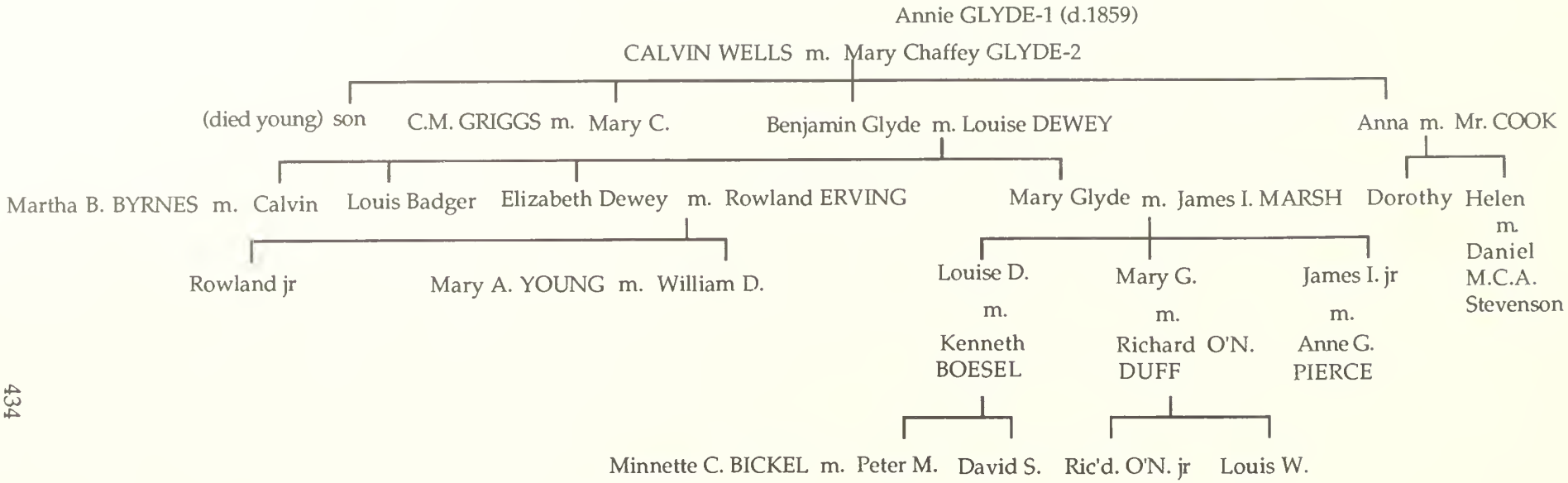
In 1850, Wells came into contact with Dr. C.G. Hussey and two years later began a pork and bacon business with him of the name Hussey and Wells. This business continued until 1859 when it became called Hussey, Wells and Co. and became specialized in steel manufacturing . Wells was soon made manager, then sent east to learn all he could about steel, and upon his return he completely sunk himself into the business which grew rapidly as a world competitor. In 1876, he sold his share of the firm and engaged in the railway elliptic spring business owning half of the firm of A French and Co. The next year, he joined in the purchasing of the Philadelphia Press. In 1878, he was chosen as president and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company of which positions he held for some time.

Calvin Wells also engaged in other business interests including being president and treasurer of the Illinois Zinc Company, a director of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh and Consolidated Gas Company, and associated with the Chartiers Natural Gas Company. He was a member and trustee of the Third Presbyterian Church.

In 1854, Calvin Wells married Annie Glyde, daughter of Benjamin Glyde. She died in 1859 and in 1861 he was remarried to Mary (Glyde) Chaffey. To them were born four children; a son who died at one year, Mary C., Benjamin Glyde, and Anna.

After working a full day, Calvin Wells died of sudden heart failure, on August 2, 1909, in his home on the Northside.

WELLS GENEOLOGY



1991:

BOESEL, Mr and Mrs Kenneth S. (Louise D. Marsh)
4609 Bayard St.
Pgh. Pa. 15213
(412) 683-6834

BOESEL, Mr and Mrs Peter M. (Minnette C. Bickel)
7811 Meadowvale Drive
Houston Tx 77063
(713) 781-5814

ERVING, Mr. Rowland
Rowland jr
137 Springhouse Lane
Pgh., Pa 15238
(412) 963-1770

APPENDIX A.3. PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Purchases by South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, 1880 - 1887

Deed, John Reilly, et ux, to South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.
3/15/1880, Cambria County *Deed Book* 4: 319-322.
500 acres, 54 perches; $2,000

Deed, Jacob Wendell to South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.
9/20/1880, recorded 3/17/1881, Cambria County *Deed Book* 44: 830-2.
49 acres; $1,107.34

Deed, Christian Moyer to South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.
12/23/1881, Cambria County *Deed Book* 46: 461-463.
3 acres, 143 perches; $70.23

Deed, Gabriel Donmyer, et ux, to South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.
7/12/1882, recorded 8/4/1882, Cambria County *Deed Book* 47: 620-622.
3 acres, 118 perches (part of lake); $373.75

Deed, Joseph Varner, et ux, to South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.
7/21/1882, recorded 8/4/1882, Cambria County *Deed Book* 47: 622-623.
31 perches (part of lake); $7.75

Deed, Samuel Miller and Sarah Miller to South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.
4/16/1884, recorded 4/23/1884, Cambria County *Deed Book* 52: 50.
10 acres, 94 perches; $370.56

Deed, George Fisher and Wife to South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.
8/19/1885, recorded 9/11/1885, Cambria County *Deed Book* 54: 576.
.57 acres; $20.

Deed, Henry Burnett and Wife to South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.
3/4/1886, Cambria County *Deed Book* 56: 82.
Strip of ground 25 feet wide; $25.

Deed, Elias J. Unger et ux to South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.
1/20/1887, Cambria County *Deed Book* 57: 409-411.
4 acres, 128 perches (part of lake); $192.

Land Leases

Articles of Agreement, South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club with D.W.C. Bidwell.
1/23/1888, Cambria County *Deed Book* 229: 454.
99-year lease on Lot 18; $1.

Articles of Agreement, South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club with P. C. Knox.
1/14/1888, recorded 8/18/1911, Cambria County *Deed Book* 234: 468.
99-year lease on Lot 16; $1.

Mortgage and Foreclosure, 1888 - 1891

Mortgage, South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club to Henry Holdship and Ben Thaw.
5/1/1889,Cambria County *Mortgage Book* 14: 268-279.
$36,000(?)

Foreclosure, 1891.
Note: This document is referred to in several other deeds and dated as 9/9/1891, but the paperwork has not been located.

Sales by South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, 1891 - 1903

Deed, South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club by Sheriff to E. B. Alsip, Trustee.
Recorded 6/26/1901, Cambria County *Deed Book* 137: 61-66.
9 parcels totalling 624 acres, 120 perches:
1. 10 acres, 94 perches (Miller parcel)
2. land between above parcel and South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club
3. .57 acres (Fisher parcel)
4. 31 perches (Varner parcel)
5. 49 acres (Wendell parcel)
6. 3 acres, 118 perches (Donmyer parcel)
7. 25 foot strip (Burtnett parcel)
8. 3 acres, 143 perches (Moyer parcel)
9. 500 acres, 54 perches (Reilly parcel)

Deed, by Sheriff Elmer E. Davis to E. B. Alsop.
6/11/1902 (intended to be recorded, according to 152:303, 2/17/1903.)

Deed, Maria Holdship et al to C. F. Holdship.
12/24/1902, recorded 2/24/1903, Cambria County *Deed Book* 147: 622 -623.

Deed, Charles J. Clark's Executors to E. B. Alsop.
12/26/1902, recorded 2 /24/1903, Cambria County *Deed Book* 155: 119-120.
All interests in land conveyed by Sheriff Stineman to Alsop, 9/9/1891.

Deed, Women's Industrial Exchange to E. B. Alsop.
1/28/1903, recorded 2/24/1903, Cambria County *Deed Book* 147: 620 -622.
All interests in land conveyed by Sheriff Stineman to Alsop, 9/9/1891.

Deed, Harriet A. Hussey et al to E. B. Alsop.
2/20/1903, recorded 2/24/1903, Cambria County *Deed Book* 152: 302.
All interest of C. Curtiss Hussey; $1.

Sales by Subsequent Owners, 1903 - 1907

Deed, E. B. Alsop et al (John A. Harper and Flora S. Harper, J. H. Reed & Kate J. Reed, C. F. Holdship, Hattie L. Catlett, J. S. McCord & Margaret P. McCord, Lewis Irwin & Emma A. Irwin) to George M. Harshberger.
2/17/1903, recorded 2/24/1903, Cambria County *Deed Book* 147: 624 -631.
Same 9 parcels totalling 624 acres, 120 perches listed above.
Lists outstanding bond holders at time of mortgage foreclosure in 1891: Charles J. Clark, Henry Holdship, C. C. Hussey, John A. Harper, Lewis Irwin, Honorable J. H. Reed, Miss Ann Peterson, and Women's Industrial Exchange of Pittsburg and Allegheny City; and James S. McCord of Philadelphia.

Deed, E. B. Alsop and Wife to George M. Harshberger.
2/17/1903, recorded 2/24/1903, Cambria County *Deed Book* 152: 303.
49 acres plus "a number of cottages, houses, etc."; $363.38
"Saving, excepting and reserving therefrom all right, title, and interest which may inhere to any and all lots upon which cottages or other buildings have been erected by virtue of leases or permits to build given by the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club to members thereof."

Deed, George M. Harshberger et ux to George M. Wertz.
1/9/1907, recorded 1/14/1907, Cambria County *Deed Book* 195: 180 -185.
Same 9 parcels as in 147: 624.

Deed, George M. Harshberger et ux to George M. Wertz.
5/15/1907, Cambria County *Deed Book* 201: 253 - 253b.
Same parcel as 152-303. Property conveyed by Commissioners to grantor by deed of 2/2/1903 as property of Jesse Lippencott and J. M. Brown; and by Treasurer to grantor by deed of 12/1/1902 to grantor as

property of Louis Irwin, Catharine Rankin, J. J. Lawrence, M. B. Suydam, Calvin Wells, H. A. Hussey, and John Rorabaugh (intended to be recorded forthwith) and their rights in property as described in 152-303.

Subdivision, 1907 - 1911

Land apparently parcelled and sold by George M. Wertz:
+ 30 acres to Sechler in 1907
+ 31 acres to Maryland Coal in 1907
+ 382 acres to Wilmore Coal in 1911
About 300 acres are unaccounted for.

Clubhouse, 1907 - present

1920 John L. Sechler lost to Title Trust

Deed, Sheriff Roscoe C. Custer to Title Trust and Guarantee Company of Johnstown.
12/11/1920, Cambria County *Deed Book* 183: 641.

Deed, Title Trust and Guarantee Company of Johnstown to James W. Cruikshank, Jr.
8/8/1921, Cambria County *Deed Book* 339: 655.

Deed, James W. Cruikshank, Jr. et ux to Anne Cruikshank et al.
1/26/1938, Cambria County *Deed Book* 481: 4.

Deed, Janet Cruikshank Hoffman et al to Albert Clement and Lucy Clement.
3/29/1950, Cambria County *Deed Book* 712: 731.

Deed, Albert Clement and Lucy Clement to Francis Poldiak and Clara Poldiak.
1/28/1958, Cambria County *Deed Book* 708: 440.

Deed, Michael Poldiak et ux to Stanley J. Pinkas and Stella A. Pinkas.
12/26/1961, Cambria County *Deed Book* 762: 627.

Deed, _____ to George N. Kercic.
6/2/1972, Cambria County *Deed Book* 936: 7.

Deed, _____ to Allan J. Curtis, Pauline M. Curtis et al.
5/26/1984, Cambria County *Deed Book* 1130: 441.

Brown Cottage, 1907 - present

Deed, Maryland Coal Company to Wilmore Coal Company.
12/21/1933, Cambria County *Deed Book* 498: 626.

Deed, Wilmore Coal Company to Berwind White Coal Mining Company.
1/10/1955, Cambria County *Deed Book* 651: 843.

Deed, Berwind White Coal Mining Company to Clarence & Margaret Singer.
6/21/1955, Cambria County *Deed Book* 658: 743.

Deed, Clarence and Margaret Singer to Michael P. Zubal.
9/13/1979, Cambria County *Deed Book* 1057: 116.

Deed, Michael P. Zubal to Winston Corporation.
5/23/1985, Cambria County *Deed Book* 1150: 220.

Deed, Winston Corporation to The 1889 South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club Historical Preservation Society.
7/16/1991, Cambria County *Deed Book* 1254: 49.

Moorhead Cottage, 1907 - present

Deed, Maryland Coal Company to Wilmore Coal Company.
12/21/1933, Cambria County *Deed Book* 498: 626.

Deed, Wilmore Coal Company to Berwind White Coal Mining Company.
1/10/1955, Cambria County *Deed Book* 651: 843.

Deed, Berwind White Coal Mining Company to Agnes Patterson and Robert Patterson (she died 12/27/1962).
5/16/1955, Cambria County *Deed Book* 658: 29.

Deed, Robert Patterson to Richard William Walters & Gloria Maxine Walters.
8/15/1965, Cambria County *Deed Book* 864: 235.

Deed, Joseph P. Roberts, Joseph B. Gorman, Raymond B. Johnson, County Commissioners, to Gloria Walters.
1/16/1967, Cambria County *Deed Book* 833: 80.

Deed, Sheriff to Mary D. Corbett.
7/24/1970, Cambria County *Deed Book* 911: 80.

Deed, Mary D. Corbett to Winston Corporation.
1/6/1986, Cambria County *Deed Book* 1163: 682.

Deed, Winston Corporation to The 1889 South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club Historical Preservation Society.
5/11/1990, Cambria County *Deed Book* 1236: 155.

PENDIX A.4. ORAL HISTORY RESOURCES

lyn Miller Brunberg
) 467-7309

. Ray Hayman
11, #417, Kreslo
Michael, PA 15951
) 495-5808

et Cruikshank Hoffman
Thomas Avenue
nstown, PA
) 536-3725

Knudsen
) 266-5525

and Mrs. Harry Patterson
) 776-0306

aine Singer
) 456-0620

n Singer Slanoc
econd Street
enfeld, PA 15956
) 495-5973

odrow Wingard
W. Campus
idsville, PA 15928
) 479-4222

APPENDIX A.5. MEMBERSHIP LISTS

The following two lists identify men believed to have belonged to the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club. The first list of sixty was handwritten in the final pages of the Guest Register (126 - 127), now located in the Johnstown Flood Museum Archives. The second list of sixty-one was published in the *Tribune* after the flood. Only thirty-eight names appear on both lists. Neither list has been documented as a totally reliable source.

Guest Register, c.1886

B. F. Ruff
C. C. Hussey
H. Hartley
Jno. D. Hunt
H. Holdship
M. B. Suydam
J. J. Lawrence
C. B. Shea
Jno. B. Jackson
O. McClintock
W. L. McClintock
F. T. McClintock
Jno. F. Wilcox
B. Thaw
F. Semple
F. B. Laughlin
W. T. Fundenberg
W. T. Dunn
D. C. Phillips
E. J. Unger
H. C. Yeager
D. R. Ewart
C. A. Carpenter
C. J. Clarke
Thos. S. Clarke
H. C. Frick
F. T. Bissel
R. C. Gray
Jno. Caldwell, Jr.
Jno. W. Chalfant
Jas. K. Ewing
H. J. Brunot
Jas. McGreggor
Robt. Pitcairn
Wm. Mullins
W. A. McIntosh
Geo. B. Roberts
W. C. Taylor
E. A. Myers
W. K. Woodwell
Jos. R. Woodwell
A. C. Crawford
Durbin Horne
A. V. Holmes
O. F. Wharton
J. B. White
Jno. A. Harper
Geo. W. Jope (?)
Thos. M. Carnegie
Jessie Lippencott
Jas. M. Schoonmaker
J. E. Schwartz
Lewis Irwin
W'm. Rea
A. Carnegie
Saml. Rea
D. J. Morrell
H. Sellers McKee
Calvin Wells
Aaron French

Johnstown Tribune, 20 June 1889

F. J. Allen
Dr. W. C. Bidwell
James W. Brown
Hilary J. Brunot
John Caldwell
Andrew Carnegie
John W. Chalfant
James A. Chambers
Charles J. Clarke
Louis S. Clarke
A. C. Crawford
George Christy
W. T. Dun
Cyrus Elder
J. K. Ewing
C. R. Shea
J. S. McCord
A. French
H. C. Frick
John A. Harper
Henry Holdship
A. M. Harnes
Durbin Horne
George F. Huff
Dr. D. W. Rankin
Samuel Rea
James H. Reed
Marvin F. Scaife
Jas. M. Schoonmator (sic)
J. E. Schwartz
Frank Semple
M. H. Suydam (sic)
Lewis Irwin
P. C. Knox
Frank B. Laughlin
J. J. Lawrence
John G. A. Leishman
J. H. Lippincott (sic)
S. S. Marvin
A. W. Mellon
Reuben Miller
Max K. Moorhead
William Mullens
F. A. Meyers
Frank T. McClintock
Oliver McClintock
W. L. McClintock
James McGregor
W. A. McIntosh
H. Sellers McKee
H. P. Patton
D. C. Phillips
Henry Phipps, Jr.
Robert Piteatril (sic)
Benjamin Thaw
F. J. Unger (sic)
Calvin Wells
John F. Wilcox
Joseph R. Woodwell
William K. Woodwell
James H. Whitlock

ARCHITECTURAL

APPENDIX B.1. PAINT ANALYSIS

Paint samples were taken from both interior and exterior wood surfaces of the four stuctures under study for the purpose of comparative dating of woodwork. In the case of the exterior of the Clubhouse Annex, the samples were taken to give a preliminary indication of the original exterior color scheme.

The analysis were made by two different laboratories due to scheduling constraints. The first group of samples was taken 7 August 1992; Mr. Welsh was not available to conduct studies at that time, so the local (Pittsburgh) laboratory of KTA Tator was used. Additional samples were taken on 15 October 1992 and Mr. Welsh was available to analyze these.

The following reports of the analysis and the paint identification drawings can be used in future phases of the project as a starting point for successive studies. The paint samples studied by KTA Tator are in the offices of LDA in Pittsburgh; Frank Welsh retains the samples that he analyzed in his office in Bryn Mawr.

The samples and these analyses can be referenced when more exhaustive studies are made in the design development phase to specify the original colors for the exteriors of all of the buildings and for the interiors of the rooms to be restored as period rooms in the Moorhead Cottage and the Clubhouse.

HOUSTON
LOS ANGELES

KTA

PITTSBURGH

(412) 788-1300
FAX (412) 788-1306

KTA-TATOR, INC.

115 Technology Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15275

PROTECTIVE COATINGS (PAINT) CONSULTANTS: Testing • Instruments • Inspection • Analytical Labor

August 20, 1992

Mr. Ellis Schmidlapp
Landmark Design Associates
1 Station Square - Suite 400
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

SUBJECT: Determination of Number and Color of Paint Layers in Submitted Paint Chi

Dear Mr. Schmidlapp:

In accordance with your request received August 11, 1992, KTA-Tator, Inc. l examined fourteen paint chips to determine the number of coats applied and the color of ea coat.

SAMPLES

The samples were received from Landmark Design Associates on August 14, 19 The paint chips were labeled with a numerical designation and then numbered 1 through 14. Tl full description of each paint chip will be found on the attached paint analysis forms.

It should be noted that at no time did KTA personnel visit the jobsite or witness t taking of the above chips.

LABORATORY INVESTIGATION

The laboratory investigation consisted of cutting the chips at an angle to expose all the paint layers, and then viewing them under a microscope. The microscope used was a M Model DMZ Stereo Zoom Microscope with magnification to 45X. Each color of the paint c was then compared to Munsell chips.

The Munsell System of Color identifies three attributes: hue, value, and chroma. I each identified color, the hue is given first and they are designated in ten major hues: r yellow-red, yellow, green-yellow, green, blue-green, blue, purple-blue, purple, and red-purp The next designation is the value. This indicates the lightness or darkness of the color in relat to a neutral gray scale. On this scale, 0 is used for absolute black and 10 is used for absol white. The third designation, the number after the slash, is the chroma. This indicates the deg of departure of a given hue from a gray neutral of the same value. This scale again extends fr 0 for a neutral gray and extends out as the color becomes more vivid. So, each color has a giv designation of: Hue Value/Chroma. A more detailed explanation of the Munsell System can b found in the appendix.

All of the white or black layers revealed through microscopic examination were left labeled, and should be considered absolute black or white. Translucent layers were also identified. Translucent clears would have no designation, and translucent brown varied with ckness so no one color could be assigned.

All of the results are typed on the submitted paint analysis forms. The results are ed so that the first layer would be considered the primer, while the last layer is designated as topcoat.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

KTA-TATOR, INC.

Valerie D. Sherbondy

Valerie D. Sherbondy

DS/RNR:wc

L5209

LABORATORY DATA

1. **Building and Date of Construction:**
   South Fork Fish and Game Club; 1883 - 1889

2. **Owner:**

3. **Client:** Mr. Ellis L. Schmidlapp
   Landmarks Design Associates; 400 The Landmarks Building
   1 Station Square; Pittsburgh, PA 15219

4. **Subject:** Interior and Exterior Finishes

5. **Samples Taken By:**
   Landmarks Design Associates

6. **Date Samples Were Taken:**
   October 15, 1992

7. **Date of Analysis and Report:**
   October 27 -29, 1992

8. **Microscopist:**
   Frank S. Welsh

9. **Layer Description:**
   1. Analyze and evaluate all of the finishes.
   2. Do not color match any finishes to the Munsell color system.
   3. Describe all finishes by general color name only.

10. **Color Description:**
    The color names are from the National Bureau of Standards color name charts, which are keyed to the Munsell color system. The Munsell color system identifies color in terms of three attributes: hue, value and chroma. The original color of the paint on the samples has been keyed to this system of color description. The Munsell Color Company is located at P.O. Box 230, Newburgh, New York 12551-0230.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE LABORATORY DATA FROM THE ANALYSIS

The following pages contain photocopies of compilations of sample envelopes upon which I have written all of the requisite information during the laboratory analysis about the coatings found on each sample. There are no more than 12 sample envelopes per page and each page contains only samples from one room.

To fit so much information onto the small sample envelopes, I have developed a system of abbreviations to describe the samples and the historic coatings. The following page is the KEY to these abbreviations.

KEY TO THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LABORATORY DATA SHEETS

Printed at the top of each envelope:

Bldg = building name
Smp# = room number - sample number
Sample Loc: = location where the sample was taken
L = layer of the coating, ie. 1, 2, 3
C = color name, ie. blue, white
M = Munsell color notation, ie. 5 Y 9/1
T;G = type of paint, ie. oil, whitewash, and gloss of the finish, ie. flat, semi-gloss
P = the period of the layer which is an arbitrary designation of A, B or C, depending upon the project. The first letter (A) could symbolize the first finish paint period and the second letter (B) could symbolize the second painting period of the space, and so forth. This is simply a system to help organize complex decorative finish schemes from sample to sample.
A = the age of the coating, ie. original or late 19th century

Handwritten data on the envelopes:

For layers:

P = prime coat
I = intermediate coat
Gr = ground coat, ie. for marbling or graining
F = finish coat

For colors:

W = White
YW = Yellowish White
YG = Yellowish Gray
MRB = Moderate Reddish Brown
MOY = Moderate Orange Yellow
POY = Pale Orange Yellow

For type of paint:

O = oil
D = distemper or calcimine (a water base paint)
Wsh = whitewash
Pb = lead paint
Zn = zinc oxide paint
TiO_2 = titanium dioxide

For gloss of the finish:

Fl = flat finish
L = low-gloss finish
S = semi-gloss finish
G = gloss finish
H = high gloss finish

For the age of the layer:

orig. = original
er = early
md = middle
lt = late
c = century

Clubhouse Paint Analysis
Sample Location Key

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB		
BUILDING:	CLUBHOUSE		
SAMPLE NO.:	CH-12	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR DINING RM 108 WINDOW CASING AT DINING RM BAR	
DATE TAKEN:	8/7/92		
BY:	ELS/AML		
DATE EXAMINED:		SUBSTRATE:	
BY:		TOP COLOR:	

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Dirty White	10YR 9/2	
	Yellow	10YR 7/12	
	Blue	7.5B 7/2	
	Brown (topcoat)	5Y 2/1	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB
BUILDING:	CLUBHOUSE
SAMPLE NO.: CH-13	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR DINING RM 108 WINDOW CASING FROM BAY WINDOW
DATE TAKEN: 8/7/92	
BY: ELS/AML	
DATE EXAMINED:	SUBSTRATE:
BY:	TOP COLOR:

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Brown Translucent		(no wood)
	Dark Pumpkin	10YR 8/6	
	Brown Translucent		
	Pumpkin	10YR 9/4	
	Brown Translucent		
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Lime Green	10Y 9/4	
	Cream	2.5YR 9/4	
	Red	2.5R 6/12	
	Blue	7.5B 7/2	
	Brown (topcoat)	5Y 2/1	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB		
BUILDING:	CLUBHOUSE		
SAMPLE NO.:	CH-14	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR DINING RM 108 POST AT STAIRWAY	
DATE TAKEN:	8/7/92		
BY:	ELS/AML		
DATE EXAMINED:		SUBSTRATE:	
BY:		TOP COLOR:	

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent		Next to wood
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Brown Translucent		
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Dark Pumpkin	7.5Y 6/10	
	Blue	7.5B 7/2	
	Brown (topcoat)	5Y 2/1	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

LABORATORY DATA FOR PAINT SAMPLES

BUILDING: SOUTH FORK FISH & GAME CLUB . ROOM: CLUBHOUSE .

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-17
Sample Loc: Rm 102: Doors to Room 106

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish				
2F	Dark graining on YW ground w/varnish top coat.				
3F	Green				
4-9Fs	Blue, YW, Dk Pink, Blue, MRB, Dk Brown.				

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-18
Sample Loc: Rm 102: Window frame

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish				
2F	White				
3F	Green				
4F	Dk Graining on Yel Grnd.				
5-9Fs	Blue, W, Pink, MRB, Dk Brown.				

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-19
Sample Loc: Rm 108: Window casing - second window left of fireplace.

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish				
2F	Dk Graining on YW grnd				
3-6Fs	Blue, Pink, Blue, Dk Gray				

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-20
Sample Loc: Rm 112: Window Casing

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish.				
2F	W				
3F	Graining on yellow grnd				
4-10Fs	Blue, W, Yellow, W, Brown, Orange, Brown.				

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-21
Sample Loc: Rm 108: Transom opening above door area.

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish				
2F	Graining on Yel Pink grnd				

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-22
Sample Loc: Rm 108: Paneling below stair

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish				
2F	Dk Graining on a YW grnd				
3-6Fs	YW's, Lt Brown, Dk Brown.				

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-23
Sample Loc: Rm 101: baseboard

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish.				
2F	YW				It 28th C

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-24
Sample Loc: Rm 100: baseboard of stairway.

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish				
2F	White				It 28th C

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-25
Sample Loc: Rm 101: Casing of exterior doorway.

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish				
2F	Gray				
3F	W				It 28th C

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-26
Sample Loc: Rm 107: West wall above drop ceiling

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
- dirt, yellowed grime on plaster					
1-3Fs	Green, Pink, Green				

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-27
Sample Loc: Rm 107: South wall of kitchen above drop ceiling

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

Same as CH-26

South Fork Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-28
Sample Loc: Rm 111: Wainscot South wall

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac/Varnish				
2F	Dk Graining on Pink grnd				
3-6Fs	YW, Lt Brown, Blue, MRB				

LABORATORY DATA FOR PAINT SAMPLES

BUILDING: SOUTH FORK FISH & GAME CLUB . **ROOM:** CLUBHOUSE

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-29

Sample Loc: Rm 113: Frame of doorway to Rm 106

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

1F Shellac/Varnish
2-3Fs Ws
3-4Fs Grainings
5-11Fs Blue, YW, Yellow, YW, Lt Brown, Orange, Black.

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-30

Sample Loc: Rm 113: Doors - Panel

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

1F Dk Brown
2F Graining on YW grnd
3-5Fs whites
6-7Fs Grainings
8-14Fs Blue, YW, Yellow, YW, Lt Brown, Orange, Black.

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-31

Sample Loc: Rm 31: Doors to Rm 114

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

1F Med Green
2F Dk Green
3F Med Pink
4F Reddish Brown
5F Graining
6-10Fs Blue, YW, Lt Brown, Orange, Black.

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-32

Sample Loc: Rm 113: Window Frame

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

1F Shellac/Varnish
2-3Fs Whites
4-5Fs Grainings
6-11Fs. YW, Yellow, YW, Lt Brown, Orange, Black.

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# CH-33

Sample Loc: Exterior: Window trim North Side

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

- weathered wood surface
1.F Grayed Green } both
2.F Grayed Pink } degraded.
- disruption
3-4Fs Med Gray; Lt Gray 1+2 4th c

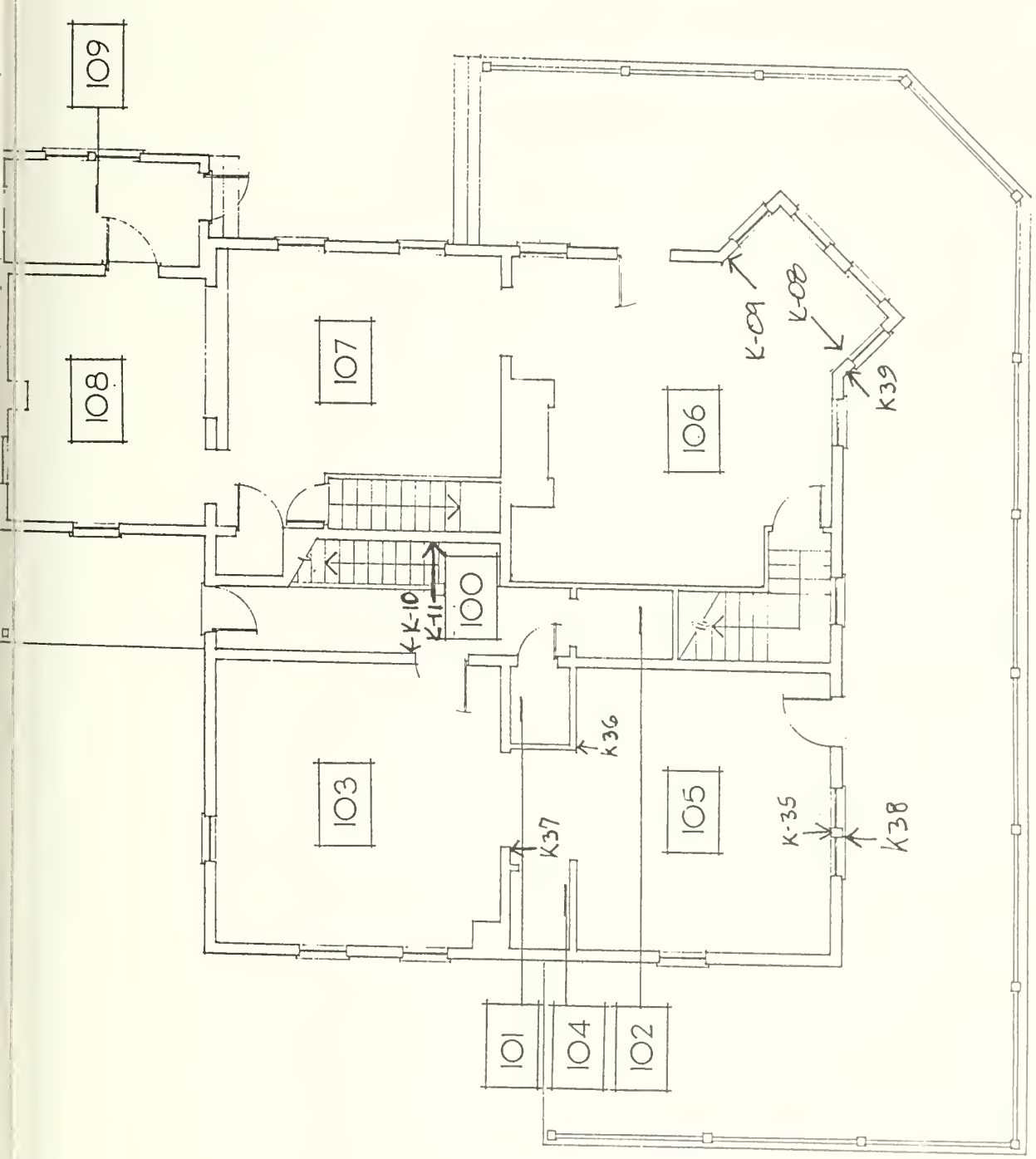
South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Smp# CH-34

Sample Loc: Exterior: Siding - North wall (degraded)

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

Same paints + poor condition as # CH-33

Brown Cottage Paint Analysis
Sample Location Key



PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB
BUILDING:	BROWN COTTAGE
SAMPLE NO.:	K-08
DATE TAKEN:	8/7/92
BY:	ELS/AML
LOCATION OF SAMPLE:	FIRST FLOOR ENTRY W/FIREPLACE (RM106) WINDOW CASING FROM WINDOW IN BAY
DATE EXAMINED:	
BY:	
SUBSTRATE:	
TOP COLOR:	

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent		Next to wood
	Yellow	2.5Y 8.5/4	
	Blue	7.5B 7/2	
	White		
	Off-White (topcoat)	7.5Y 8.5/2	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB		
BUILDING:	BROWN COTTAGE		
SAMPLE NO.:	L-09	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR ENTRY W/FIREPLACE (RM 106) WAINSCOT	
DATE TAKEN:	8/7/92		
BY:	ELS/AML		
DATE EXAMINED:		SUBSTRATE:	
BY:		TOP COLOR:	

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent		Next to wood
	Yellow	10Y 7/12	
	Translucent Brown		
	Black		
	Brown (topcoat)	2.5YR 3/2	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB
BUILDING:	BROWN COTTAGE
SAMPLE NO.: K-10	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR STAIR HALL (RM 100) DOOR CASING FROM DOORWAY TO RM 103
DATE TAKEN: 8/7/92	
BY: ELS/AML	
DATE EXAMINED:	SUBSTRATE:
BY:	TOP COLOR:

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent		Next to wood
	White		
	White (topcoat)		

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB		
BUILDING:	BROWN COTTAGE		
SAMPLE NO.:	K-11	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR STAIR HALL (RM 100) STAIR BASE	
DATE TAKEN:	8/7/92		
BY:	ELS/AML		
DATE EXAMINED:		SUBSTRATE:	
BY:		TOP COLOR:	

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent		Next to wood
	Brown	2.5Y 4/6	
	Cream	2.5Y 9/2	
	White (topcoat)		

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

LABORATORY DATA FOR PAINT SAMPLES

BUILDING: SOUTH FORK FISH & GAME CLUB . **ROOM:** BROWNCOTTAGE

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# K-35
Sample Loc: Knox - Rm 105: Window trim

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

1F shellac/varnish
2F YW
3-5 yw's, white

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# K-36
Sample Loc: Knox - Rm 105: Partition casing at opening

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

Insufficient paint evidence - paint sample is too small

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# K-37
Sample Loc: Knox: Rm 105: Partition opening casing

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

1F? Shellac/Varnish
2F Yellowish Gray
3F Olive
4F Yellowish Gray
5-7Fs YW's, W's.

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# K-38
Sample Loc: Knox: Exterior: Front porch window trim

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

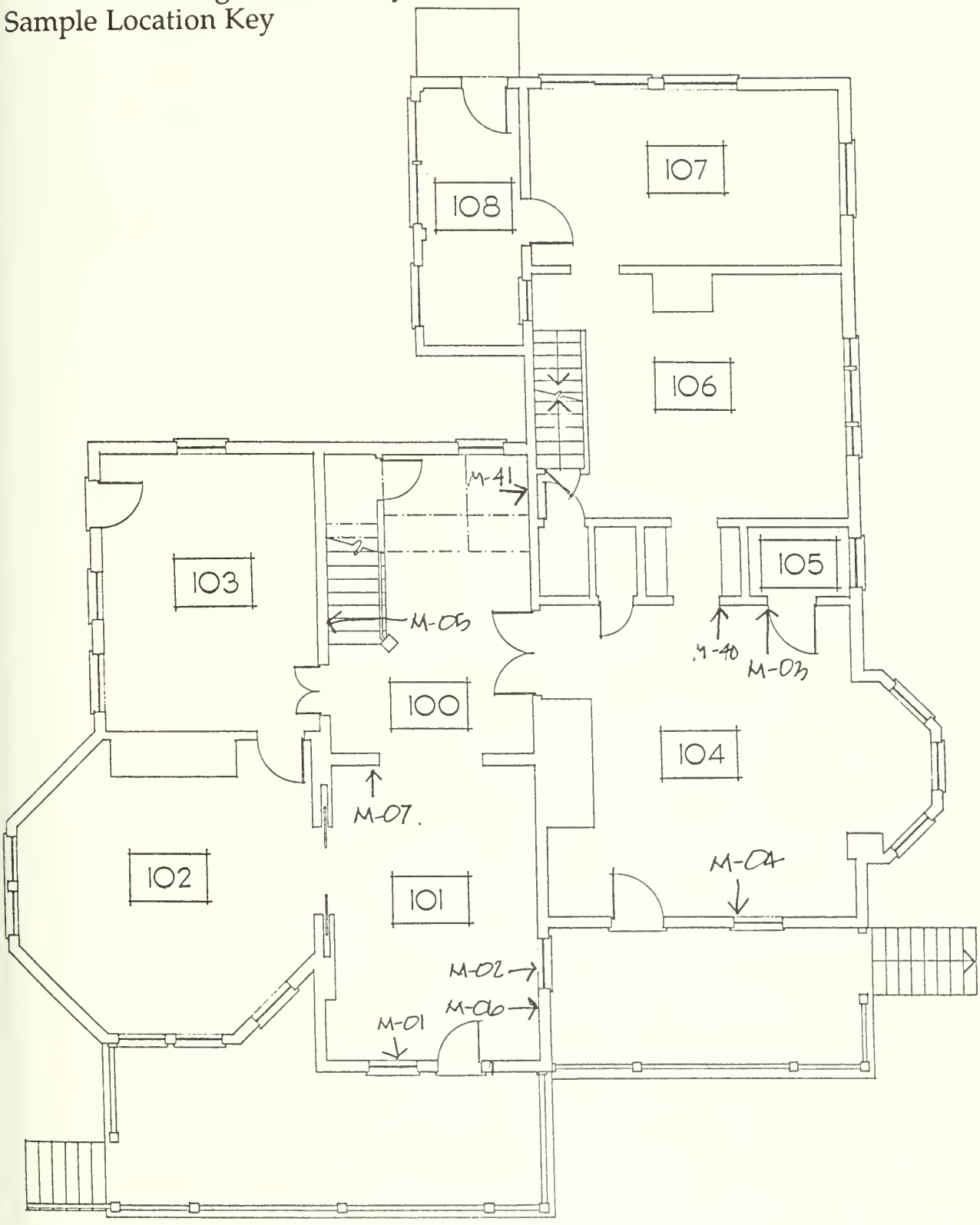
1F Gray
2F Mod. Red Brown
3F DK Brown
4F W
5F Blue.

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# K-39
Sample Loc: Knox: Exterior: front siding

L	C	M	T;G	P	A

1F Gray
2F "
3-6Fs Yellows
7-8Fs W's

Moorhead Cottage Paint Analysis
Sample Location Key



PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB
BUILDING:	MOORHEAD COTTAGE
SAMPLE NO.: M-01	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR FRONT HALL (RM101) WINDOW CASING
DATE TAKEN: 8/7/92	
BY: ELS/AML	
DATE EXAMINED:	SUBSTRATE:
BY:	TOP COLOR:

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent, Varnish		Next to wood
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	White		
	Brown (topcoat)	10R 2/2	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB
BUILDING:	MOORHEAD COTTAGE
SAMPLE NO.: M-02	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR FRONT HALL (RM 101) SIDE WINDOW CASING
DATE TAKEN: 8/7/92	
BY: ELS/AML	
DATE EXAMINED:	SUBSTRATE:
BY:	TOP COLOR:

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent, Varnish		Next to wood
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	White		
	Brown (topcoat)	10R 2/2	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB
BUILDING:	MOORHEAD COTTAGE
SAMPLE NO.: M-03	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR RM 104 CASING TO DOOR TO RM 105
DATE TAKEN: 8/7/92	
BY: ELS/AML	
DATE EXAMINED:	SUBSTRATE:
BY:	TOP COLOR:

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent, Varnish		Next to wood
	Red	7.5R 4/8	
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Light Pumpkin	10YR 9/4	
	Pumpkin	7.5R 7/10	
	Blue	10B 3/8	
	Light Green	5GY 9/1	
	White (topcoat)		

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB
BUILDING:	MOORHEAD COTTAGE
SAMPLE NO.: M-04	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR RM 104 FRONT WINDOW CASING
DATE TAKEN: 8/7/92	
BY: ELS/AML	
DATE EXAMINED:	SUBSTRATE:
BY:	TOP COLOR:

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent		Next to wood
	Red	7.5R 9/2	
	Yellow	10Y 9/1	
	Cream/Light Yellow	5Y 9/2	
	Pumpkin	7.5Y 7/10	
	Blue	10B 3/8	
	Light Green	5GY 9/1	
	White (topcoat)		

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB		
BUILDING:	MOORHEAD COTTAGE		
SAMPLE NO.:	M-05	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR STAIRHALL (RM100) MAIN STAIRWAY BASEBOARD	
DATE TAKEN:	8/7/92		
BY:	ELS/AML		
DATE EXAMINED:		SUBSTRATE:	
BY:		TOP COLOR:	

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent		Next to wood
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	White		
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	White		
	Brown (topcoat)	10R 3/2	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB		
BUILDING:	MOORHEAD COTTAGE		
SAMPLE NO.: M-C6		LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR FRONT HALL (RM101) BASEBOARD ON SIDE WALL WITH WINDOW	
DATE TAKEN: 8/7/92			
BY: ELS/AML			
DATE EXAMINED:		SUBSTRATE:	
BY:		TOP COLOR:	
HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Translucent		Next to wood
	Red	5R 3/6	
	White		
	Tan	7.5YR 8/6	
	White		
	Brown (topcoat)	10R 3/2	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

PAINT ANALYSIS

PROJECT:	NPS SOUTH FORK FISHING & HUNTING CLUB
BUILDING:	MOORHEAD COTTAGE
SAMPLE NO.: M-07	LOCATION OF SAMPLE: FIRST FLOOR ~~EA~~ FRONT HALL (RM 101) CASING FROM EARLIER DOORWAY AT OPENING TO STAIR HALL (RM 100)
DATE TAKEN: 8/7/92	
BY: ELS/AML	
DATE EXAMINED:	SUBSTRATE:
BY:	TOP COLOR:

HISTORIC DATE	LAYER DESCRIPTION (COLOR, VARNISH, DIRT, ETC.)	MUNSELL NO.	CHARACTERISTICS
	Red	5R 3/6	
	Dark Yellow	10Y 8/8	
	Grey	10B 3/1	
	Green, Translucent		
	White		
	Yellow	5Y 9/6	
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	Cream	5Y 9/2	
	White		
	Purple	10RP 2/4	
	Brown (topcoat)	10R 3/2	

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS, DOCUMENTATION, COMMENT OR SKETCHES:

LABORATORY DATA FOR PAINT SAMPLES

BUILDING: SOUTH FORK FISH & GAME CLUB . ROOM: MOREHEAD COTTAGE .

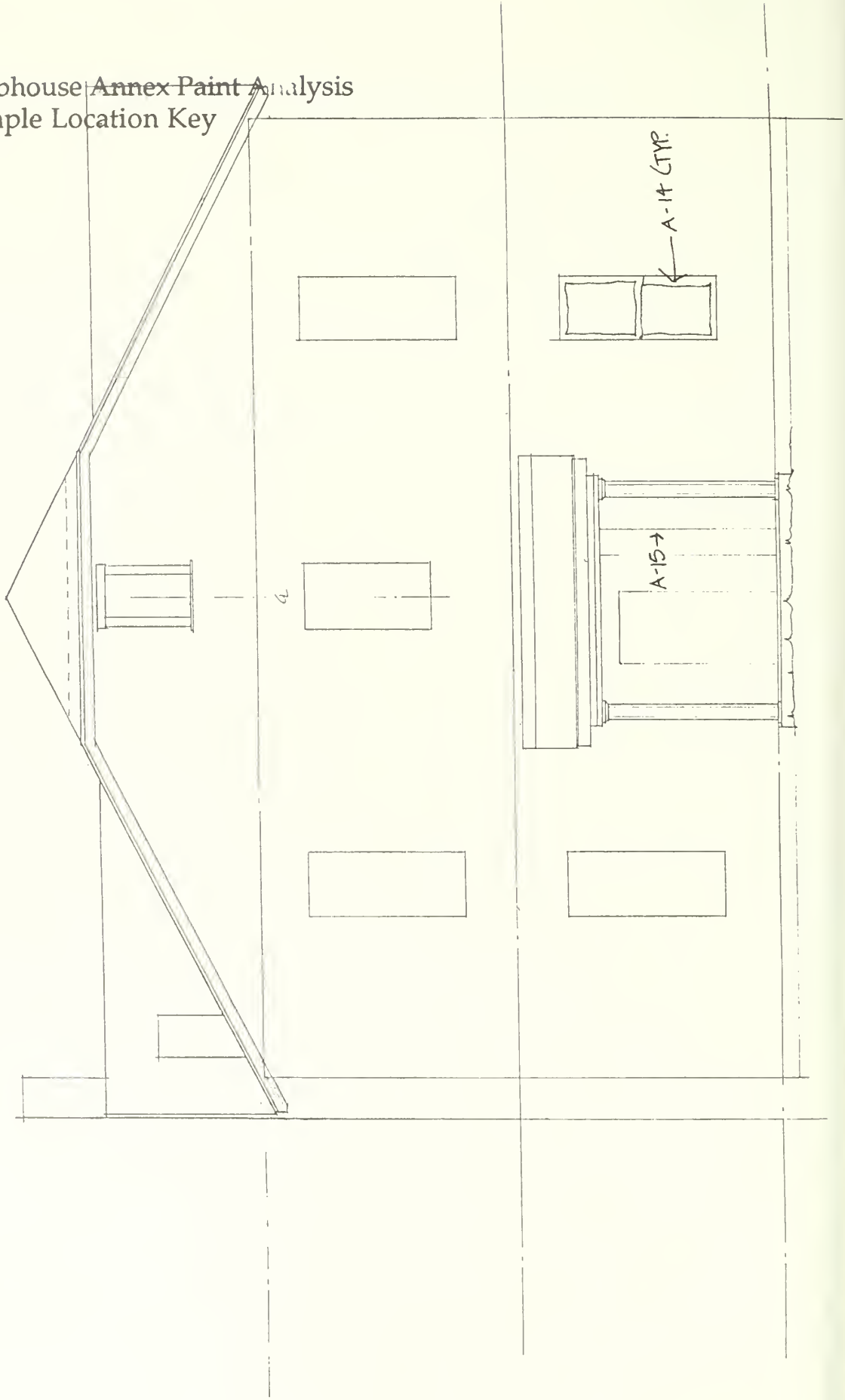
South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# M40
Sample Loc: Morehead: Rm 104: Trim of closry to Rm 106 (deepoded)

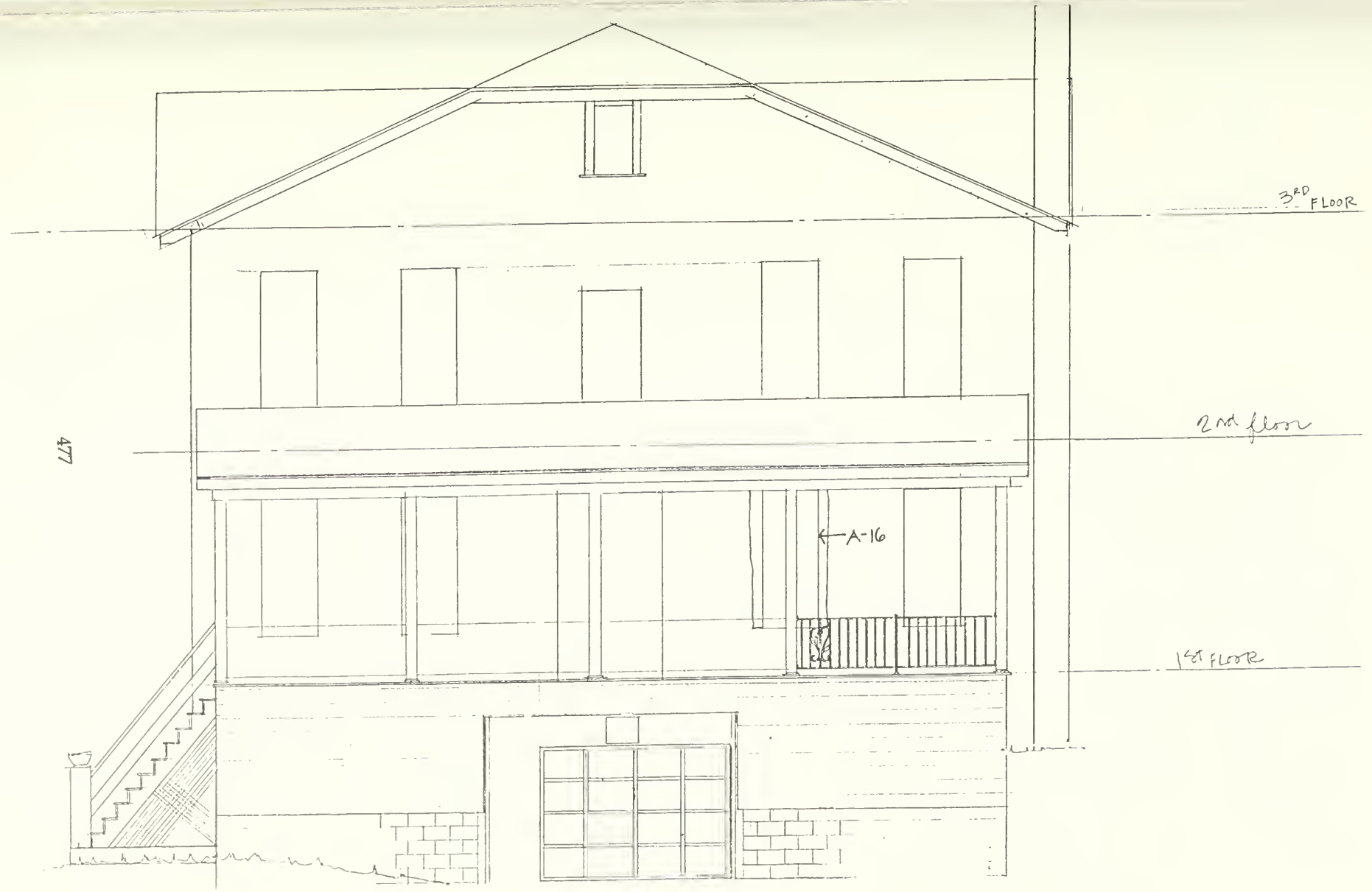
L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Shellac ?				
2F	Mod Red Brown				
3-8Fs	Yellows, Graining, DkBlue, LtGreen, White.				

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# M-41
Sample Loc: Moorehead: Rm 100/200 Plaster wall in stairway.

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	Med Brownish Pink				
2F	Lt/Med Green.				

Clubhouse ~~Annex Paint Analysis~~
Sample Location Key




3RD FLOOR
2nd floor
1st FLOOR
A-16
477

LABORATORY DATA FOR PAINT SAMPLES

BUILDING: SOUTH FORK FISH & GAME CLUB . **ROOM:** ANNEX

South Forlc
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# A-14
Sample Loc: Annex: exterior face of salvaged window sash (stored in basement)

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F	White				1t20 $^{5th}_{c}$

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# A-15
Sample Loc: Annex, siding under back porch

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
-dirt on weathered wood					
1F	Med. Gray				1t20 $^{5th}_{c}$

South Fork
Bldg Fish & Game Club Smp# A-16
Sample Loc: Annex: exterior, front window trim (very degraded)

L	C	M	T;G	P	A
1F?	Yellowish Gray				
2F	Lt. Brown				
3F	white				
4-5F	Pink; MRB (resinous)				
6-7F	white; Med Gray				1t20 $^{5th}_{c}$

APPENDIX B.2. ARCHAEOLOGISTS' REPORT

The following Management Report was produced by John Milner Associates in conjunction with the National Park Service under a separate contract. It is included in this document to provide background information and cross referencing.

MANAGEMENT REPORT
ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
SAINT MICHAEL
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL, PENNSYLVANIA

by

Joseph Balicki
J. Sanderson Stevens

Prepared for the National Park Service by:

John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, 4th Floor,
Alexandria, Virginia 22312

Under Contract CX-2000-1-0008
Work Order No. 4

Principal Investigators:

J. Sanderson Stevens
John Milner Associates, Inc.

and

Jed Levin
National Park Service

Government Technical Representative

Douglas C. Comer, Chief
Eastern Applied Archeology Center
Denver Service Center-TEA
National Park Service
12200-A Plum Orchard Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904

October 5, 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND GOALS

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) was contracted by the National Park Service (NPS), Denver Service Center (DSC) to conduct archeological investigations at the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club Historic District, Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Saint Michael, Pennsylvania. Phase I archeological investigations were undertaken on behalf of the Eastern Applied Archeology Center (EAA), DSC, under contract CX-2000-1-0008, Work Order No. 4 (Package JOFL-156-42). The archeological investigations were designed to assist the DSC's planning and design effort at Johnstown Flood National Memorial. The NPS, in cooperation with the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club Historical Preservation Society, is developing plans for the stabilization, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the four properties that comprise the project area. NPS involvement is part of a program of technical assistance to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission. In order to assess the archeological resources in the project area, JMA conducted field investigations at four house lots within Saint Michael. The following management report is based on the results of the field investigations and preliminary laboratory analysis. This management report summarizes the field investigations and results, and briefly discusses preliminary laboratory analysis and site interpretations. The report also presents management recommendations. Final results, interpretations and recommendations well be presented in the draft technical report to be submitted on or before November 26, 1992.

The South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club Historic District consists of several cottages and a clubhouse associated with the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club (1879-89). The district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Located in Saint Michael, the district is approximately three-quarters of a mile southwest of the Johnstown Flood National Memorial on what had been the southwest shore of man-made Lake Conemaugh. The project area consists of four house lots within the historic district. The Phase I investigations discussed herein tested the properties on which the clubhouse, the reputed Moorehead cottage, the reputed Knox cottage, and the possible residence of the clubhouse staff are located. At these locations the original clubhouse and cottages survive, albeit modified.

The investigations were designed to provide information on the archeological resources within the project area. Specifically, the investigations were undertaken to determine the location, nature and condition of the subsurface cultural resources within the project area. The project goals were to identify features indicative of the historic landscape within the project area which

date to the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club period. These data will augment the historic structures report, prepared under separate cover, for the four properties in the project area.

The archeological investigations included field excavations, laboratory analysis, a management report, and a technical report. The principal background research was undertaken by EAA archeologist Jed Levin, who also served as principal investigator for the NPS, DSC. Field investigations followed the procedures outlined in the scope of services and subsequent consultations between JMA and EAA during the course of the project.

The JMA project team included J. Sanderson Stevens, project coordinator; Joseph Balicki, project archeologist; Dana Heck, laboratory director; and Joanne Bowen, zooarcheologist. The field investigations were conducted from April 27 through May 15, 1992, by a four-person team including Joseph Balicki, Charles R. Walker, Adam Bliss, and Bryan L. Corle. Laboratory processing, analysis and artifact cataloging in accordance with the Automated National Cataloging System (ANCS) was performed by Dana Heck and Jamie Sadler. Sarah Ruch prepared the final graphics and Dorothy Riggs prepared the final manuscript.

South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club Preservation Society Chairman Walter Costlow's knowledge of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club contributed to the success of the field investigations. Additionally, JMA is grateful for his support of the field crew. Comments and observations offered during site visits by Jed Levin, EAA archeologist, greatly aided in the interpretations and assessment of the resources.

2.0 DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The historic district in Saint Michael consists of the extant remnants of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club. The club was established in 1879 as a retreat and recreation area for wealthy industrialists, merchants and bankers from Pittsburgh. By 1889, the club had sixty-one members, including Henry Clay Frick, Andrew Carnegie, Philander Chase Knox, and Andrew W. Mellon (McCullough 1968:57-59). The club consisted of an earthen dam, man-made Lake Conemaugh, and 160 acres surrounding the lake. The club offered a respite from the industrial pollution of late nineteenth-century Pittsburgh (McCullough 1968:42). The focal point of the club was a large three-story clubhouse building. Historc photographs in the park's collections show that the clubhouse had been constructed using two different architectural styles. This suggests that the building may have incorporated an earlier building, or that the clubhouse may have been built in two stages. The clubhouse contained forty-seven rooms, within which the majority of the members were lodged. Because the cottages had no kitchen facilities, all members were expected to dine in the clubhouse. In addition to the clubhouse, sixteen cottages were built by individual members. The club buildings were constructed in a linear fashion along the southwest bank of the lake. A boardwalk ran the length of the developed property between the lake, the cottages, and the clubhouse. Between 1879 and 1889, club members enjoyed various recreational activities at the lake.

On June 1, 1889, after an extended period of heavy rains, the South Fork Dam failed. The result was the worst flood in American history. After the tragedy, the club lost most members, and the last of the club property was sold in 1904. By 1907, a coal mine had been established approximately 1500 feet (ft) south of the club. The operators of the mine, the Maryland Coal Company, constructed a railroad spur and subsequently developed the town of Saint Michael. The cottages and clubhouse were used as residences by the coal company, and some buildings were extensively modified. Seven of the 16 original cottages survive.

Archeological investigations were undertaken to test and evaluate four building lots within the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Historic District. Area 1 consists of the lot on which the clubhouse is situated (Figure 1). Area 2 is the yard surrounding the Moorhead cottage (Figure 2). The reputed cottage of Philander Chase Knox occupies the lot designated as Area 3 (Figure 3). Area 4 is the lot on which a building that may have functioned as the residence of the clubhouse staff is situated (Figure 4).

Field investigations consisted of the systematic excavation of shovel tests, manually excavated test units, and mechanically excavated trenches. The shovel test investigations were conducted at all four areas. A transit was used to lay out a baseline and subsequent grid over each area. Shovel tests, approximately 1.5 ft in diameter, were excavated at 20 ft intervals along parallel transects. Alternate transects were staggered to increase both coverage and the potential for cultural resource identification. The number of transects and shovel tests varied between areas. Within Area 1, 73 shovel tests were excavated along 11 transects and 4 additional shovel tests were skipped (Figure 1). Shovel tests within Area 2 included the excavation of 35 shovel tests along 5 transects; 2 additional shovel test locations were skipped (Figure 2). Twenty-nine shovel tests were excavated along 5 transects within Area 3, and 2 shovel test locations were skipped (Figure 3). Field investigations of Area 4 included the excavation of 37 shovel tests along 7 transects; one shovel test location was skipped (Figure 4). In total, 174 shovel tests were excavated in the project area.

Six manually excavated test units, including four 5 ft-by-5 ft square test units and two 2.5 ft-by-5 ft test units, were positioned to recover information on landscape features and the location of the boardwalk. The possible landscape features were identified from the shovel testing and through examination of the surface.

In addition to the manually excavated test units, backhoe testing was undertaken in Area 1. Eight mechanically excavated trenches (trenches A-H), 3 ft wide and of varying lengths, were excavated in an attempt to locate the foundations of a section of the clubhouse that had been removed sometime in the 1930s. Additionally, one trench (trench I) was excavated at the rear of the clubhouse in an effort to locate a two-story outhouse. Furthermore, one trench (trench J) was excavated between the clubhouse porch and Main Street to look for evidence of the boardwalk.

All shovel tests, test units, and trenches were excavated to subsoil. Soil matrices from the shovel tests and test units were screened through one-quarter-inch hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural materials. Whenever possible shovel tests were excavated via stratigraphy. The excavation of test units was by natural stratigraphy, or by .5 ft levels depending on the thickness of the stratigraphic unit. Information on each shovel test and test unit was recorded on standardized forms and included the location, setting, and designation of the excavation; the presence or absence of artifacts; the number and types of artifacts; Munsell soil designations; and soil texture according to standard scientific nomenclature. The

investigations utilized a three part numbering system, this system was used for both the shovel tests and the test units. The advantage of this system is the generation of a series of lot numbers which carry provenience information. The first number represents either area (1-4). The second number identifies shovel test transect or test unit. The third number designates shovel test or stratigraphic unit. The technical report will present tables differenciating provenience information. At least one profile was drawn of each test unit and trench. Plan maps were drawn when features were encountered in test units and trenches. The technical report will present representative profiles of each yard area and additional trench profiles.

2.1 Area 1

Investigations of the clubhouse commenced with the systematic excavation of shovel tests on the rear and side yards of this lot (Figure 1). The shovel testing failed to locate any definitive subsurface evidence of landscape features. There is, however, evidence that the rear yard of the clubhouse had been terraced. In general, the ground slopes downward from the rear of the lot to the clubhouse. In the western portion of the rear yard, the remnants of three possible terraces were observed (Figure 1). These terraces are parallel to the clubhouse. Modification of the ground surface and recent disturbance by motor vehicles may have destroyed evidence of these terraces in the rest of the yard. In addition, two shovel tests encountered large flagstones that may represent some type of landscaping feature (walkway) on the upper terrace. The flagstones were laid flat and located on the edge of the terrace.

The stratigraphic sequence in the rear yard consisted of a thick deposit of surface soil lying upon a subsoil of silty clay and desiccated shale. Artifacts were recovered from the surface soil in 31 of the 73 excavated shovel tests. Preliminary evaluation of the stratigraphic and artifact data suggest that the primary depositional episode occurred in the early twentieth century, i.e., the period the clubhouse was occupied by coal company employees. No discrete deposits from any period of occupation were identified except for a possible historic twentieth-century trash midden located at the southern corner of the yard (Figure 1). The trash midden was identified on the basis of a stratigraphic deposit of coal ash, and twentieth-century artifacts which were unlike the surrounding yard deposit.

Surface modifications associated with construction of a paved parking area has disturbed the side yard north of the clubhouse. Historic deposits that may have been present at this location have either been destroyed or disturbed by this construction.

At present, the southeast side yard of the clubhouse is a parking lot paved with highly oxidized shale mine tailings, referred to locally as red-dog. A wing or addition to the clubhouse had stood at this location until the 1930s. Historic photographs from the club period indicate that this section of the clubhouse had a different architectural style than the extant building, suggesting that the demolished wing of the clubhouse was either an earlier building or an addition during the club period.

Surface indications of the demolished wing consist of anomalies in the extant foundation of the clubhouse. These anomalies, located at the east front corner of the foundation and along the southeast foundation, consist of foundation stones that extend outward from the foundation. The preliminary field interpretations of these anomalies suggest that at one time the foundations of the two building sections may have abutted or bonded. However, further examination of the foundation through archeological testing and inspection of the interior foundation indicated that these anomalies may not have been associated with the earlier section of the clubhouse. For example, the anomaly along the southeast wall represents an effort to seal a hole through the foundation.

The location of the demolished wing was investigated by the excavation of mechanically excavated trenches and by one test unit in an effort to locate and investigate any deposits and features associated with the demolished section. Mechanical excavations began with the excavation of a trench (trench A) parallel to the standing clubhouse building at the east front end (Figure 5). Trench A was positioned at the east front corner of the clubhouse to determine if the extant stone foundation had extended to the south and had been part of the foundation of the demolished wing. The backhoe trench failed to produce evidence that the stone foundation extended to the south. Rather, a concrete footer was encountered. Consequently, trench A was reoriented to extend from the east front corner of the extant building to the southeast property line in an effort to locate footers associated with the front of the building.

Evidence for three footers was recovered. The preliminary interpretation is that these footers represent the front of the demolished wing. Unlike the footer adjacent to the extant foundation, the other footers were brick, capped with concrete. The footers were only two courses wide and two courses deep, suggesting that they were not intended to support a massive superstructure. Additionally, the trench exposed a wooden post and associated sill, but their function could not be determined. Since the trench provided no conclusive stratigraphic evidence for the eastern end of the demolished wing, an attempt was made to determine if

there was any stratigraphic break between building lots. A break in stratigraphy would at least provide an approximate end for the demolished section. With the permission of the landowner, trench A was extended by hand into the neighboring property. No discontinuity in stratigraphy was observed.

In order to locate additional evidence of the demolished wing, trench B was excavated perpendicular to the extant clubhouse at the approximate center of the side yard. Trench B began at Main Street and extended 67 ft to the west (Figure 1). Installation of a 6 inch (in) water main along Main Street destroyed any evidence of the boardwalk that may have been present along this section of the clubhouse. Additional utility trenches, for drainage and water lines, were encountered at varying depths. These trenches have disturbed evidence of the demolished wing. Evidence for a brick footer was encountered in this trench, but it was in a disturbed context. At 33 ft from the hypothesized front of the wing, brick paving was encountered (Figure 6). The paving was 5 ft long and ended at a wooden beam set into puddled clay. These features may represent the rear of the wing. A test unit was excavated adjacent to the trench to investigate these features, but neither the function of the features nor the rear of the building were discerned. Utility trenches on either side of the features masked the stratigraphic relationship of the features to the surrounding deposits. However, it is noteworthy that the brick paving and wooden beam are aligned with the rear of the clubhouse, suggesting that the features represent the rear of the demolished wing.

Because the footprint of the demolished wing could not be determined by trenches A and B, six additional trenches (trenches C-H) were excavated in the side yard (Figure 1). Trenches C and F exposed two additional brick footers and two utility trenches. The excavated footers are not evenly spaced and their top elevations vary. Additionally, during the demolition of the building, several of the footers appear to have moved from their original context. The rear of the demolished wing, where it would have met the original building, was not successfully investigated because of the presence of two utility trenches. Presumably, these trenches destroyed any deposits associated with the demolished wing. Consequently, even with the excavation of six additional trenches, the architectural footprint of the demolished wing was not delineated.

The preliminary interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence from the location of the demolished wing (Figures 5 and 6) reflects a modern red-dog parking lot overlying a deposit of destruction debris, averaging 1.5 ft in thickness. The destruction debris rested on subsoil.

Extending into the subsoil were several features associated with the foundation of the building, including remnants of wooden posts, brick footers, post holes, and wooden sills. Unfortunately, the destruction of the building and installation of utilities has disturbed many of these features, rendering interpretation of the building footprint impossible.

In summary, archeological evidence for the demolished section of the clubhouse is enigmatic. The deposits associated with the building, except for the features, reflect the destruction episode. Deposits associated with the occupation of the building were not encountered either on the presumed interior or exterior of the building. Based on the preliminary analysis of the stratigraphic evidence, the demolished wing of the clubhouse may have measured approximately 52 ft wide by 38 ft in length, but the preliminary interpretation of the archeological evidence is ambiguous.

Informant information indicated that a two story outhouse was located at the rear of the clubhouse. A historic photograph shows the outhouse, but its relationship to the clubhouse can not be ascertained. Presumably the outhouse was connected to the clubhouse by a rope bridge. A second story window on the rear facade of the clubhouse shows possible evidence for the outhouse attachment. Beneath the window are three exposed joists and what may be a portion of a sealed entrance. A portion of this entrance was incorporated into the window. There is no indication on the first floor of an exit from the clubhouse to the outhouse. During a pre-field site visit, Jed Levin observed ground surface variations below the window, further suggesting this was the location of the two story outhouse. Unfortunately, the ground surface was subsequently disturbed by vehicles. Consequently, no surface indications were observed during the current investigations.

Archeological testing of the possible privy location involved the mechanical excavation of a 30 ft trench of varying width. The trench (trench I) began 6 ft from the rear of the clubhouse and was aligned with the architectural ghosting evident around the second story window. The trench was excavated to subsoil. No evidence of the privy was found. Consequently, the trench was widened from 3 ft to 10 ft. However, still no evidence for the privy was encountered. Either the privy had a box above ground, or more likely, the privy was not positioned at this location. One feature, a two coarse, dry-laid brick garden border, was exposed by the trench. The garden border parallels the rear wall of the clubhouse.

One trench (Trench J) and one 5 ft square test unit were excavated between the clubhouse and Main Street in an attempt to locate remnants of the boardwalk. The excavations revealed a deposit of mixed fill over subsoil. No evidence for the boardwalk was encountered in either of the excavations.

2.2 Area 2

Archeological investigations of this cottage lot included the systematic excavation of shovel tests and the excavation of two 2.5 ft-by-5 ft test units (Figure 2). During the club period, the cottage is reputed to have belonged to Max K. Moorehead. After the flood, the cottage was occupied, and the interior modified, by the Maryland Coal Company. The rear yard area and side yards were tested for evidence of landscape features. The rear yard slopes steeply from the rear property line to the rear of the cottage. Landscape features observed in the rear yard included a patio, a stone stairway, a stone edge garden, a grape ardor, a concrete privy box, an earthen mound, and two depressions.

The shovel tests failed to locate any subsurface indications pertaining to features indicative of the historic landscape. The preliminary interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence for Area B indicates a 0.5 to 1 ft deposit of surface soil resting on a silty clay subsoil. No discrete deposits from the period of the club occupation could be differentiated from post-club habitation of the cottage. Artifacts were recovered from 25 of the 35 excavated shovel tests, and were scattered throughout the surface yard deposit. The artifacts date from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries and most likely represent incidental yard scatter. Twentieth century refuse piles are located in the forested area adjacent to the rear property line.

Two depressions were observed in the rear yard. One was a 3 ft square depression and the other was a 15 ft-by-20 ft rectangular depression. Both depressions were tested to determine if they represented surface indications of outbuildings. Both features were restricted to the surface soil zone and neither extended into the subsoil. The larger feature may represent a planting bed. The function of the small depression could not be inferred.

A concrete box presumably for a privy is located along the rear property line. Adjacent to this box is an earthen mound. Local tradition holds that the mound represents the remnant of a ramp that connected the cottage to the privy. There is no photographic evidence to support this interpretation and the earthen mound was not tested. The date for initial construction of

the privy is unknown. A soil auger was excavated into the privy fill to a depth of 3 ft. The soil matrix was a very dark grey loam with a large percentage of organic material. No artifacts were observed.

2.3 Area 3

Archeological investigations of this cottage lot, the reputed cottage of Philander Chase Knox, consisted of the excavation of shovel tests and two 5 ft square test units (Figure 3). One test unit was positioned to examine a soil change in the rear of the cottage and the other was positioned to locate evidence of the boardwalk that ran in front of the cottage.

The rear and side yards of this lot slope steeply from the rear of the lot to the cottage. Three landscape features were observed in the rear lot including a concrete privy box, a flat raised area in the south corner of the rear yard, and an excavated area. The excavated area located at the rear of the cottage represents the initial construction leveling of the steep slope to accommodate construction of the cottage.

The shovel tests failed to identify information related to the aforementioned features. A shovel test in the area which may have been artificially raised produced no evidence that a structure had been positioned at this location. Artifacts were recovered from 15 of the 29 excavated shovel tests. Recovered artifacts were scattered throughout the surface yard deposit. The artifacts date from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries and most likely represent incidental yard scatter. The preliminary interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence for Area B indicates a 0.5 to 1.0 ft deposit of surface soil resting on a silty clay sub soil. No discrete deposits from the period of the club occupation could be differentiated from post-club habitation of the cottage. A deposit adjacent to the southeast side of the porch may represent a twentieth century trash midden. Additionally, twentieth century refuse piles are located in the forested area adjacent to the rear property line.

The concrete privy box was not tested. Its design and dimensions are similar to those of the privy box identified in Area B. Shovel test 3.4.1 encountered a drain pipe which may be associated with the privy box.

A shovel test excavated at the rear of the cottage recovered artifacts from 2.6 ft below the ground surface. The shovel test was located at the base of the construction cut bank. A test unit was excavated to investigate the deeply buried deposits. A large trash pit feature was

encountered and excavated (Figure 7). Initially, the feature was thought to represent a utility trench. The function of the feature was not ascertained until the feature was excavated in its entirety. A preliminary examination of the artifacts indicates that the trash pit post-dates the club period. The presence of tooled crown finish beer bottles suggests a period of deposition between 1892 and 1903. The crown finish was introduced in 1892 and automatic bottling machines rapidly replaced hand tooled finishes after 1903 (Lorrain 1968).

A 5 ft square test unit was excavated at the east front of the building adjacent to the gravel road. The unit was positioned to gather information on the boardwalk that ran between the cottage and the lake during the club period. The unit was excavated to subsoil but no evidence for the boardwalk was encountered.

2.4 Area 4

The rear and side yards of this lot were tested during the archeological investigations. During the club period, the building on this lot may have functioned as a residence for the clubhouse staff. Investigations of this lot involved the systematic excavation of shovel tests. The front residence and the front and rear yards have been extensively modified (Figure 4). In front of the building, a parking area and landscape plantings have altered the original surface configuration. A garage is located on the rear property line. No other surface indications of possible landscape features were observed during the fieldwork. The date of the garage construction is unknown. Investigations were hampered by the large refuse piles that had been created by the current rehabilitation of the building. Although 26 of the 37 excavated shovel tests contained artifacts, the preliminary artifact analysis indicates that they post-date the club period. The artifacts most likely represent incidental twentieth-century yard scatter.

3.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE EXCAVATIONS

The four areas investigated in the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club Historic District contain preserved archeological resources. Archeological investigations identified yard deposits and landscape features. Preliminary artifact analysis suggests that the majority of artifacts were deposited after the club had been disbanded and the properties occupied by workers of the Maryland Coal Company. Additionally, the landscape features present in the lots probably date to this time. No discrete yard deposits or landscape features associated with the 1879-89 occupation were identified at the clubhouse or any of the cottages. Additionally, no evidence for the boardwalk has survived in front of the clubhouse and cottages.

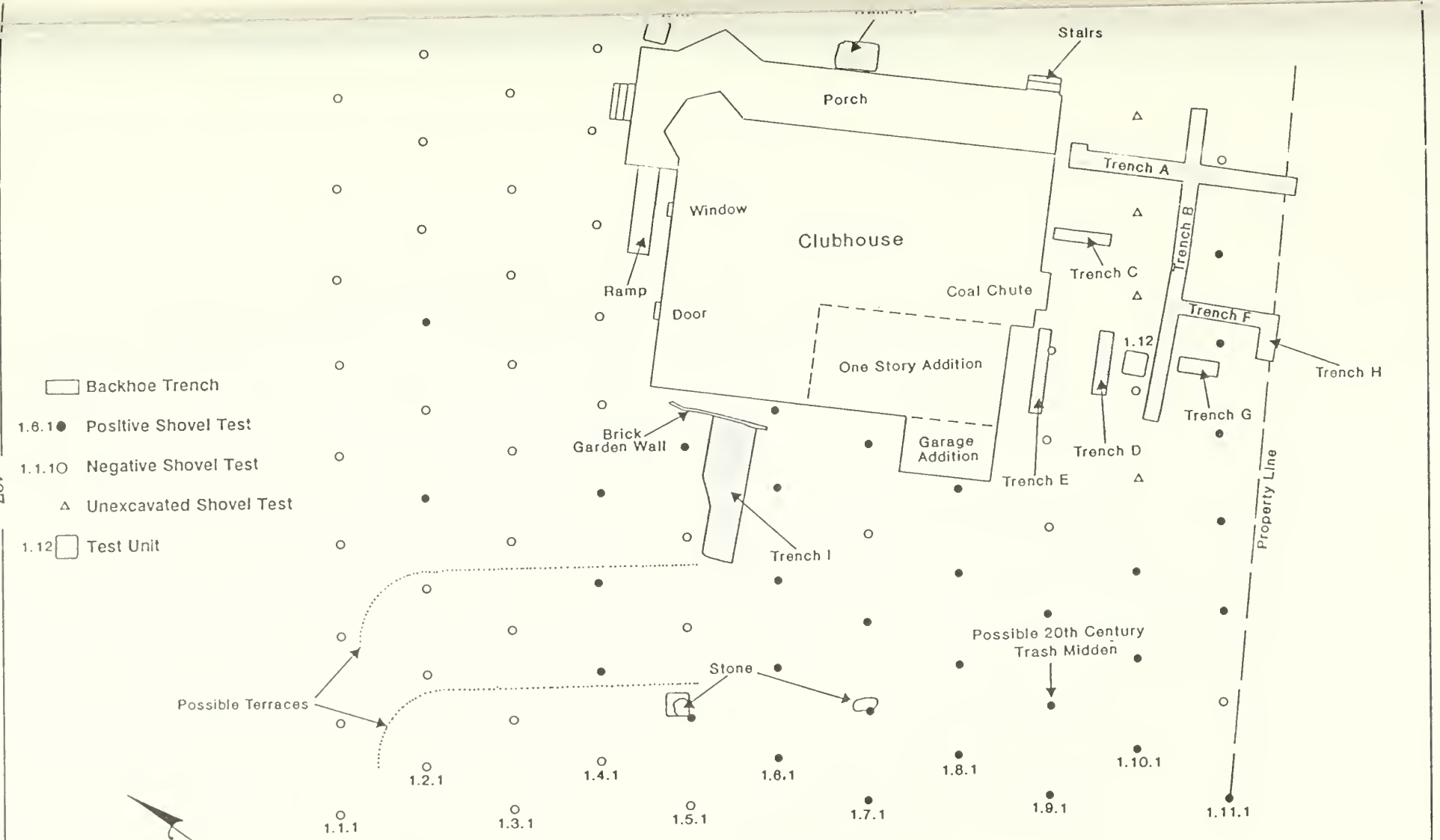
Remnants of the demolished section of the clubhouse were encountered southeast of the clubhouse. Archeological investigations determined that the foundation of the demolished wing differed from that of the extant clubhouse. However, the age of the demolished wing could not be ascertained. The surviving remnants of the building include brick footers, a wooden post, and wooden beams. The only stratigraphic deposits associated with the building were from the destruction episode. Discrete deposits associated with the use of the building were not encountered. Demolition of the structure in the 1930s has altered the context of several of the foundation elements. Furthermore, the installation of utilities has disturbed portions of the site. Preliminary interpretations suggest that not enough archeological data have survived to determine the architectural footprint of the demolished wing.

In summary, Phase I archeological investigations identified and evaluated the yards of four lots. Discrete yard deposits or landscape features associated with the 1879-89 South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club were not identified. The remnants of a demolished section of the clubhouse were identified and excavated. No evidence of the boardwalk was found. An early- to middle-twentieth century refuse pit was identified and investigated at one cottage location. No potentially significant archeological deposits were identified as a result of the Phase I investigations.

4.0 REFERENCES CITED

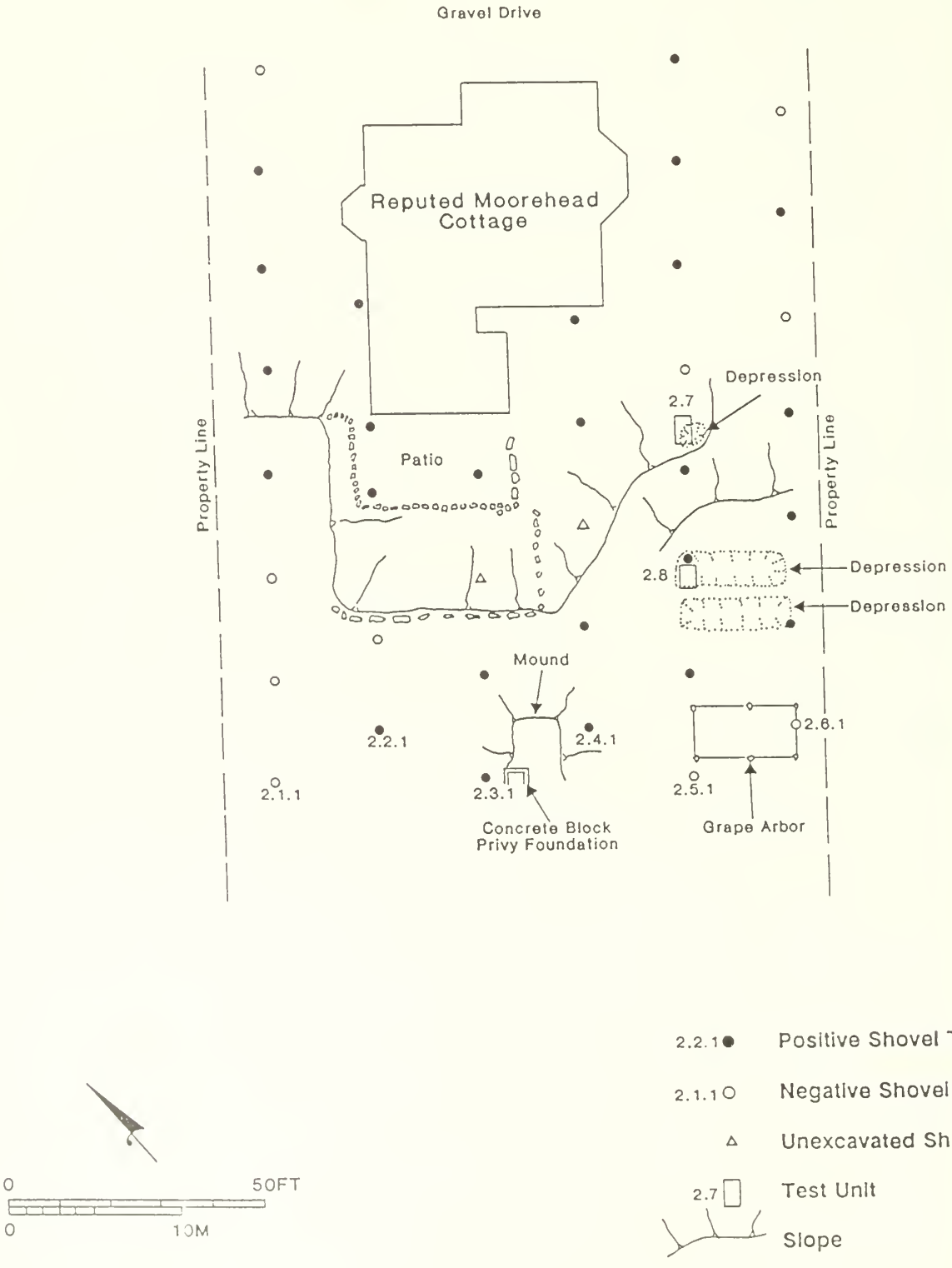
Lorrain, Dessamae
1968 An Archaeologist's Guide to Nineteenth Century American Glass. *Historical Archaeology* 2:35-44.

McCullough, David
1968 *The Johnstown Flood*. Simon and Schuster, New York.



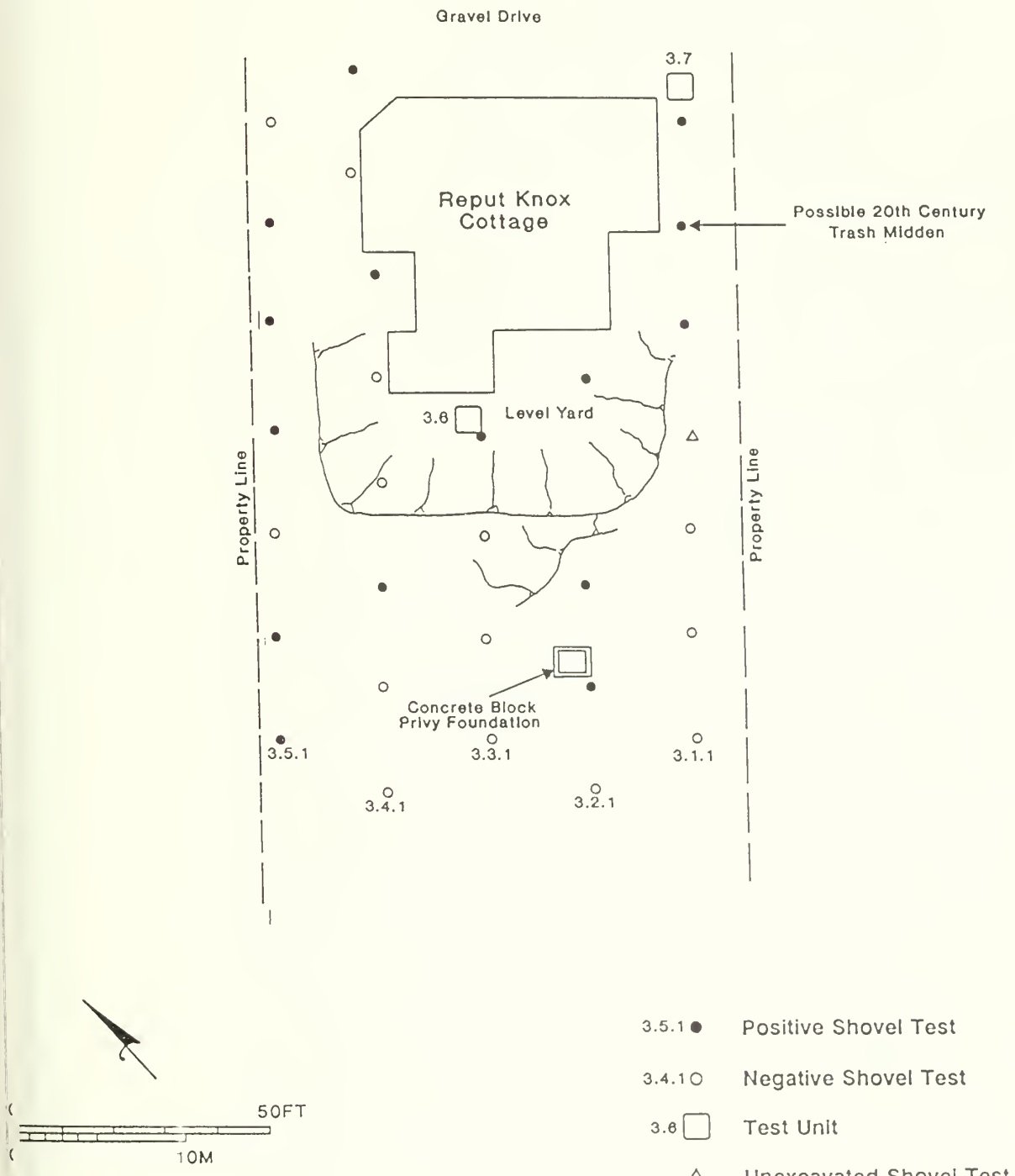
Area 1,
Plan View

Figure 1



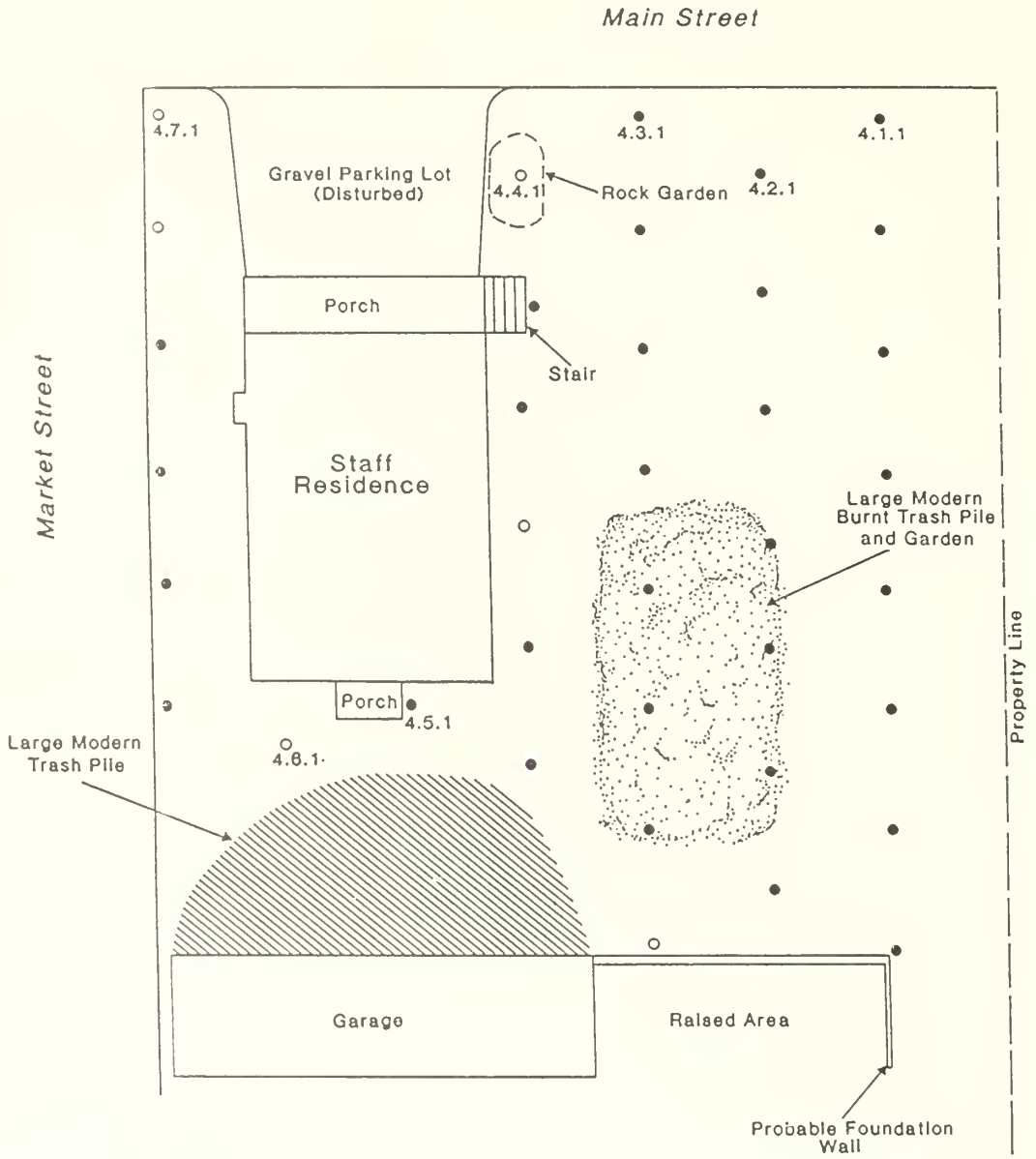
Area 2,
Plan View

Figure



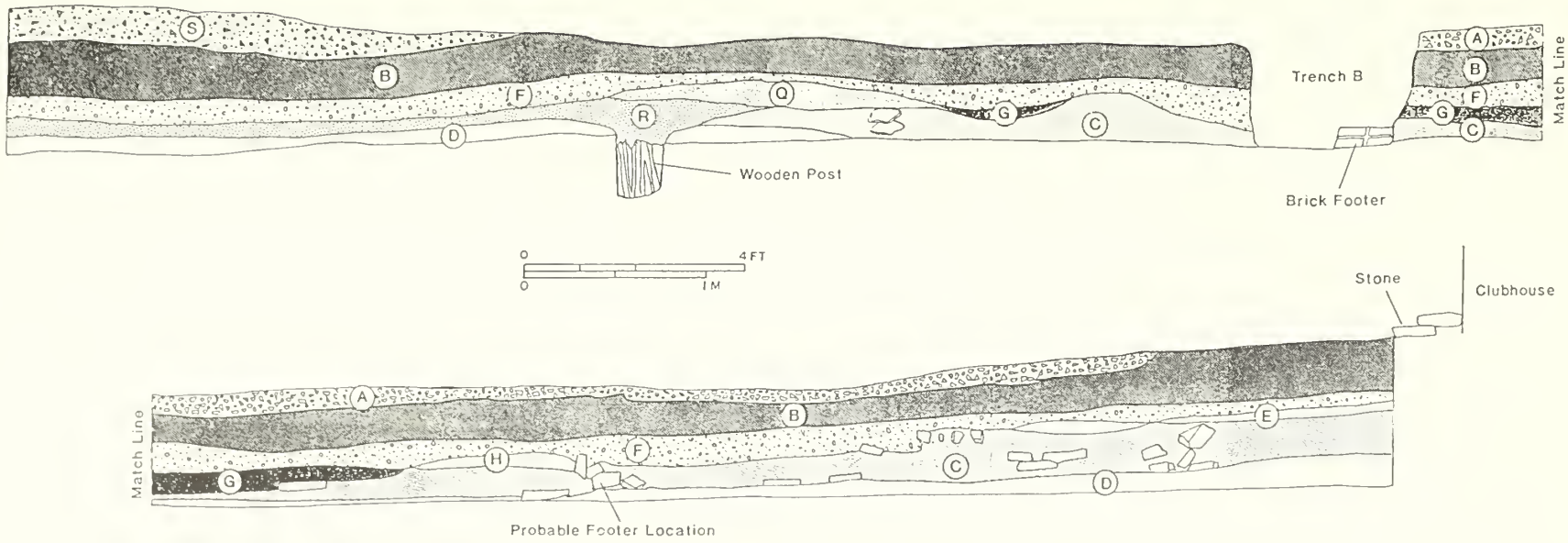
Area 3,
Plan View

Figure 3



Area 4,
Plan View

Figure



A - wood chips

B - 10YR3/1 very dark gray clay loam with coal, red dog shale, gravel and modern artifacts (modern parking lot fill)

C - 2.5YR5/3 light olive brown silty clay with some flat angular rocks (fill)

D - 10YR5/6 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 2.5YR6/6 olive yellow silty clay, weak platy structure (subsoil)

E - redeposited subsoil description same as (D) no structure

F - 10YR5/3 brown sand, destruction debris: mortar, early 20th century artifacts, brick, rubble, wood, ash, metal

G - 7.5YR2/0 black silty sand

H - redeposited subsoil same as (D) no structure

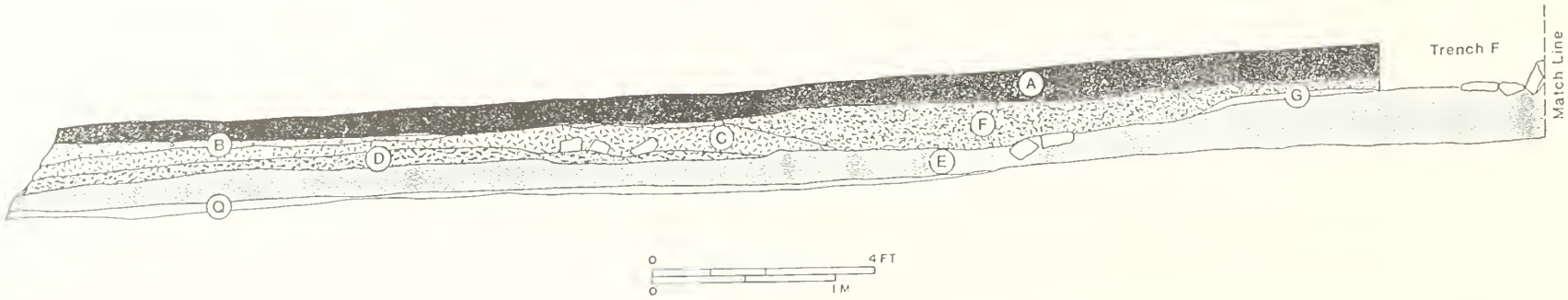
Q - 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay

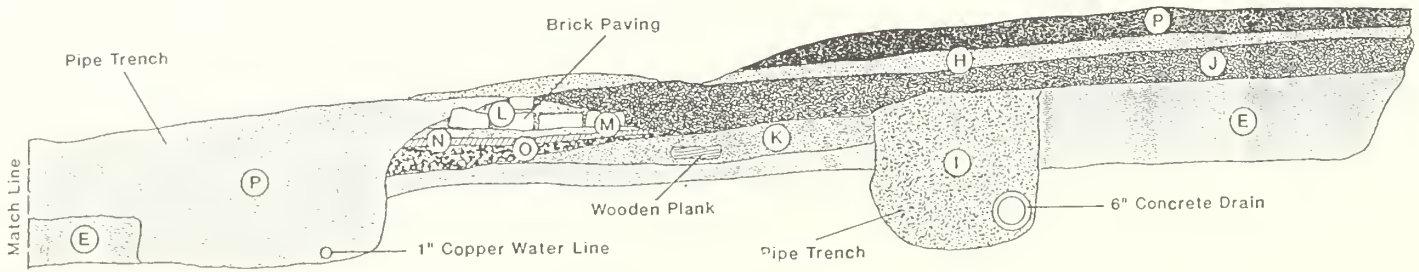
R - 10YR3/3 dark brown coarse sandy loam

S - fill 10YR3/1 very dark gray silty coarse sand with red dog shale

Area 1, Trench A, South Profile

Figure 5





A - 10YR3/1 very dark gray loam with coal, red dog shale, gravel and modern artifacts (modern parking lot fill)

B - 10YR6/2 light brownish gray mortar (sand) destruction debris: mortar, early 20th century artifacts, brick rubble, wood, ash

C - 10YR5/3 brown silty clay, no structure

D - 10YR3/1 very dark gray silty loam

E - 2.5YR5/3 light olive brown silty clay with some flat angular rocks

F - 5YR2.5/1 black coarse sandy loam, many decomposed iron artifacts

G - 10YR6/3 pale brown sand (mortar) and 10YR7/4 very pale brown sand

H - red dog shale paving, gravel

I - 2.5YR2.5/0 black silty sand, coal ash, gravel

J - destruction debris similar to (F)

K - redeposited subsoil (D) no structure

L - 7.5YR2/0 block silty clay

M - banded destruction debris (F & L)

N - 10YR5/3 brown silty clay and 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown silty sand

O - 10YR3/1 very dark gray silty coarse sand

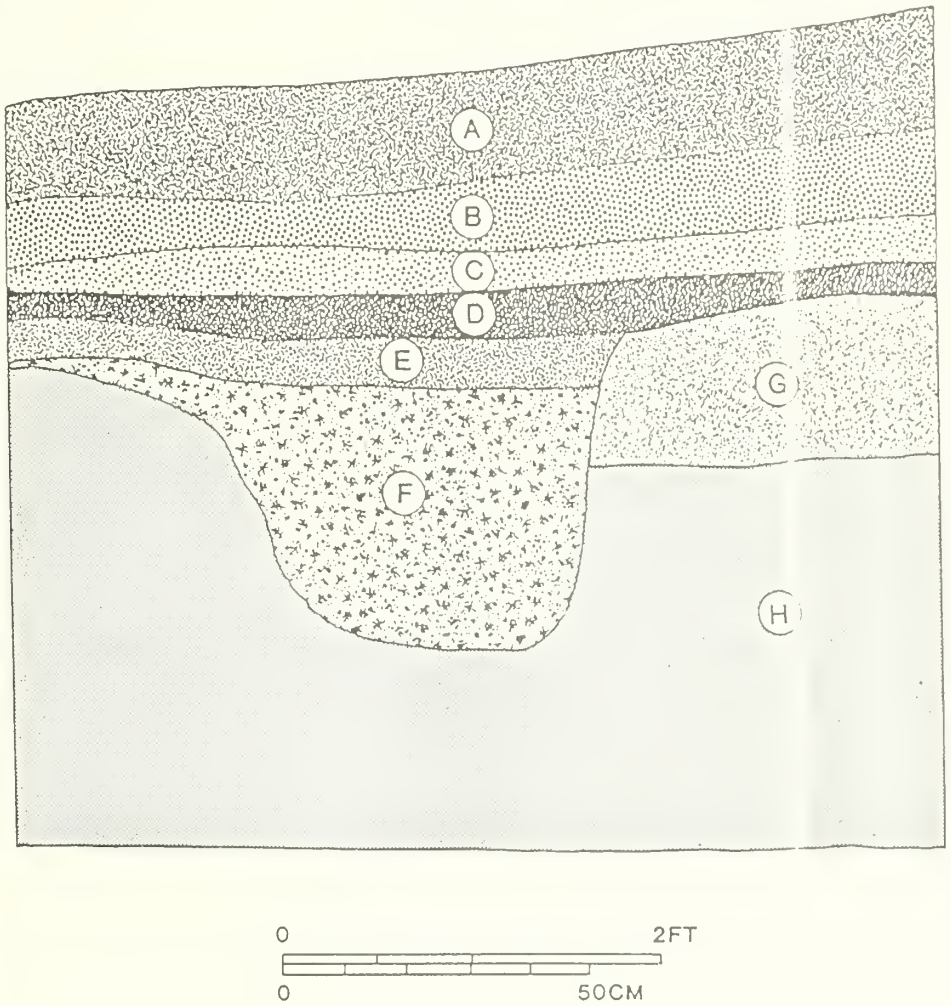
P - redeposited subsoil (D) no structure

Q - 10YR5/6 yellowish silty clay mottled with 2.5Y6/6 olive yellow silty clay, weak platy structure (subsoil)

Area 1, Trench B, East Profile

Figure 6

Area 3, Test Unit 3.6,
East Profile



A - 10YR3/1 very dark gray silty clay loam

B - 2.5Y3/0 very dark gray silty sand with coal ash

C - 10YR3/1 very dark gray silty sand with coal ash

D - 2.5YR2.5/0 black coal ash and 10YR7/1 light gray silty sand

E - 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam

F - 2.5YR2.5/0 black coal ash and 10YR7/1 light gray silty sand, trash pit

G - 2.5Y5/6 light olive brown silty clay, weak platy structure (subsoil)

H - 2.5Y5/3 light olive brown silty clay, shale bed (regolith)

Figure 7

APPENDIX B.3. STRUCTURAL ENGINEER'S REPORT

The structural analysis was conducted by Pennoni and Associates of Philadelphia contemporaneously with the architectural investigation by Landmarks Design Associates and Wallace Roberts & Todd. The analysis identifies areas of the buildings requiring structural stabilization, makes recommendations for reinforcement, and comments on the structural feasibility of the proposed treatments.

CLUBHOUSE

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

GENERAL

The Clubhouse is a wood framed building with steel columns and support beams. The structure has three supported floors plus a sloping hipped roof. A basement or crawl space extends beneath the main section of the building. The construction is of the classic timber, platform framing type still in use today. Perimeter basement walls are stone and brick masonry to the first floor level where wood stud walls extend up to termination at the roof. There are two main interior bearing lines at the main section of the building that are carried up from the basement through the building. These bearing lines are used to support typical wood joist floor framing throughout the building.

Floor framing layouts were developed from a structural field survey of the building. Structural information was documented in areas where the structure was already exposed. Further information was gathered through minor demolition used to expose the structure in other areas. (i.e. remove floor boards, break through the ceiling). The remainder of the structural system was established by interpolating between areas exposed and documented and by noting the layout of each floor.

This portion of the report includes for each area, structural layouts and conditions, analyzed floor capacities and recommendations in light of proposed usage. Due to the limited nature of exposed areas for review and the limited scope of this investigation, a comprehensive structural evaluation is not possible. The following structural analysis is a general evaluation of the structural conditions of the building. General framing layouts, general floor capacities and the general

physical conditions of the building were established from a limited visual inspection of open and unobstructed areas of the premises on the date of the inspection. Deterioration and deficiencies in concealed structural elements may exist and cannot be evaluated in this report. Such deficiencies would alter the evaluated floor capacities and change the structural recommendations of this report.

The main purpose of the structural analysis portion of this report is to:

1. Alert the owner of any evident structural deficiencies which may be unsafe,
2. Report on general capacities and conditions of the structural systems with respect to proposed usage,
3. Report on the structural viability of any future repairs, renovations or restoration.

PRELIMINARY ASSUMPTIONS

Prior to structural analysis of the framing, the following assumptions were made:

1. Framing sizes and spacings are assumed to be the same in concealed areas as in similar adjacent exposed areas.
2. The condition of framing members is assumed to be the same in concealed areas as in similar adjacent exposed areas.
3. All wood framing is assumed to be eastern hemlock with minimum allowable stresses of
   a. extreme fibers in bending, F_b = 1000 psi.
   b. horizontal shear, F_v = 70 psi.

4. All steel framing is assumed to have an allowable bending stress of, F_b = 14,000 psi.

5. Assumed usage for the building, as noted in the scope of work, is as a hotel and restaurant. The current BOCA National Building Code requires the

following live load capacities for such an establishment:

hotel guest rooms --------- 40 pounds per square foot
corridors---------- 80 pounds per square foot
restaurant---------- 100 pounds per square foot
public areas
and access thereto--------- 100 pounds per square foot

The BOCA Code makes allowances for existing structures with regard to conformance with current codes. This report makes recommendations as to the adequacy of the floor capacities for proposed usage in view of the current code. It should be left to the judgement of the local code official as to the usage and loading code conformance with respect to existing structures.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

First Floor

The main portion of the building encompasses the eastern side for the length of the building and the northwestern corner under rooms 100 thru 113. A basement lies under the eastern 50 feet of the main building section. A crawl space lies under the remainder of the main section of building, rooms 107 thru 113.

Existing first floor framing of the main building section is visible from the basement area. Visibility of the framing in the crawl space areas, rooms 107 and 113 is limited. All framing conditions of the first floor are referenced to the first floor framing plan in Figure 1 and as described below.

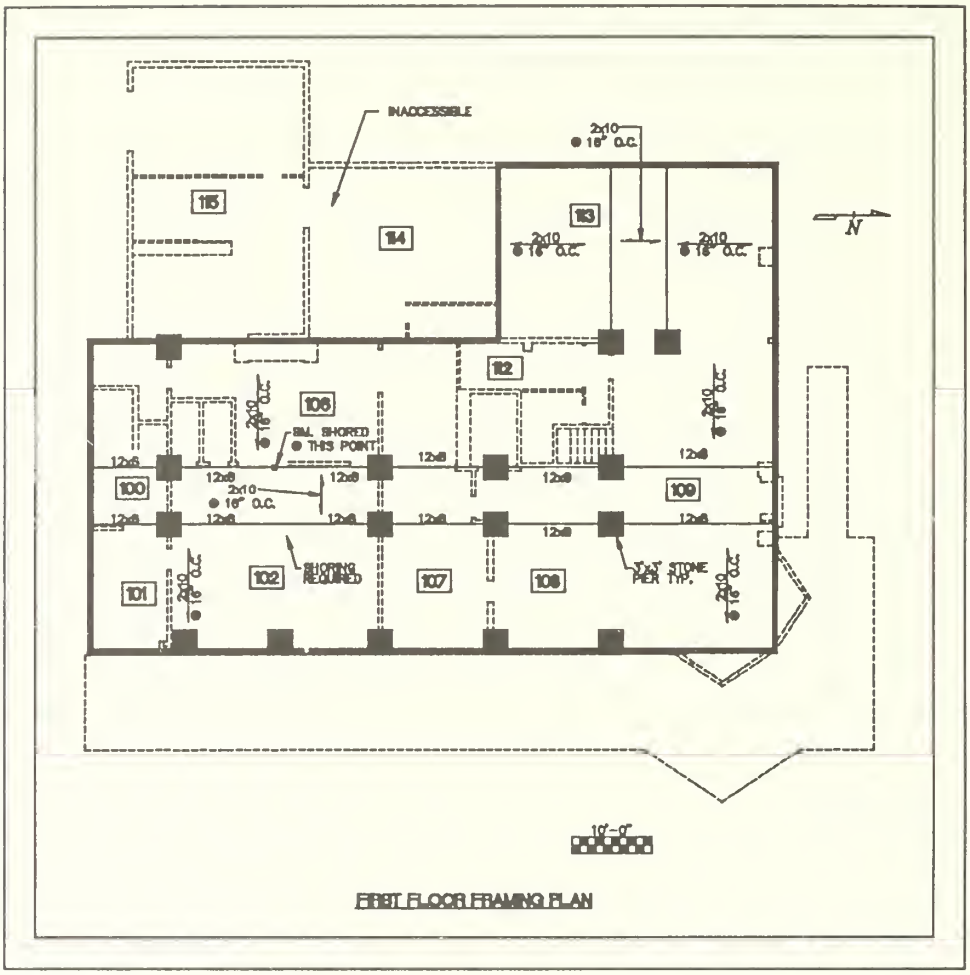


Figure 1

As previously noted two interior bearing lines running north to south originate at the basement and continue up through the building. These bearing lines are centered in the building and are about 7 feet apart. Additionally two bearing lines lie under the northwestern portion of the main building section running east to west under room 110. The northwest portion is configured similar to the rest of the main building section. These bearing lines originate at a 8x12" timber beam at each line. The beams continue over the length of the bearing lines and span approximately 12 to 13 feet between 3' x 3' stone piers. Additionally, bearing on alternate stone piers, at about 26 feet on center are 4"x10" steel I-shaped columns. First floor framing for all supported areas consists of 2x10" wood joists at 16 inches on center spanning from the basement perimeter walls to the bearing lines.

From what was visible from the basement area the joists appear in good condition. However, at the two main bearing lines under room 102, the stone piers have been removed. The piers removed were at a location where no columns were present. These missing piers leave the 8x10" timber beams to span about 26 feet unsupported. This unsupported length has allowed sagging in the beam causing some checking and spliting. The western beam has been resupported with an 8 inch timber post which has been propped under the beam. The eastern beam is still unsupported. All masonry piers and walls appear in fair condition.

The porch structure of the first floor was rehabilitated at an earlier date. The porch appears to have been reframed. The framing appears to be fairly new and in good condition.

Second and Third Floors

The second and third floor framing systems are similar to each other. At the second floor the steel columns extend up from the stone piers in the basement. Double steel beams span approximately 26 feet between columns on the bearing lines. A wood stud bearing wall extends the bearing line from the beams of the second floor up to the third floor above. At the perimeter walls wood stud bearing walls extend up from the basement wall in a platform framing configuration. Typical wood stud bearing walls are 2x6" studs at 16 inches on center. Floor joists of the second and third floors span similar to the first floor below. 2x10" joists span approximately 15 feet from the perimeter walls to the bearing line and continue over between bearing lines. A second and third floor exists at the main section of the building only. The limited visibility of the second and third floors framing showed little deterioration of the members. The joists appear in good condition. The second and third floor framing plans are shown in figures 2 and 3 below.

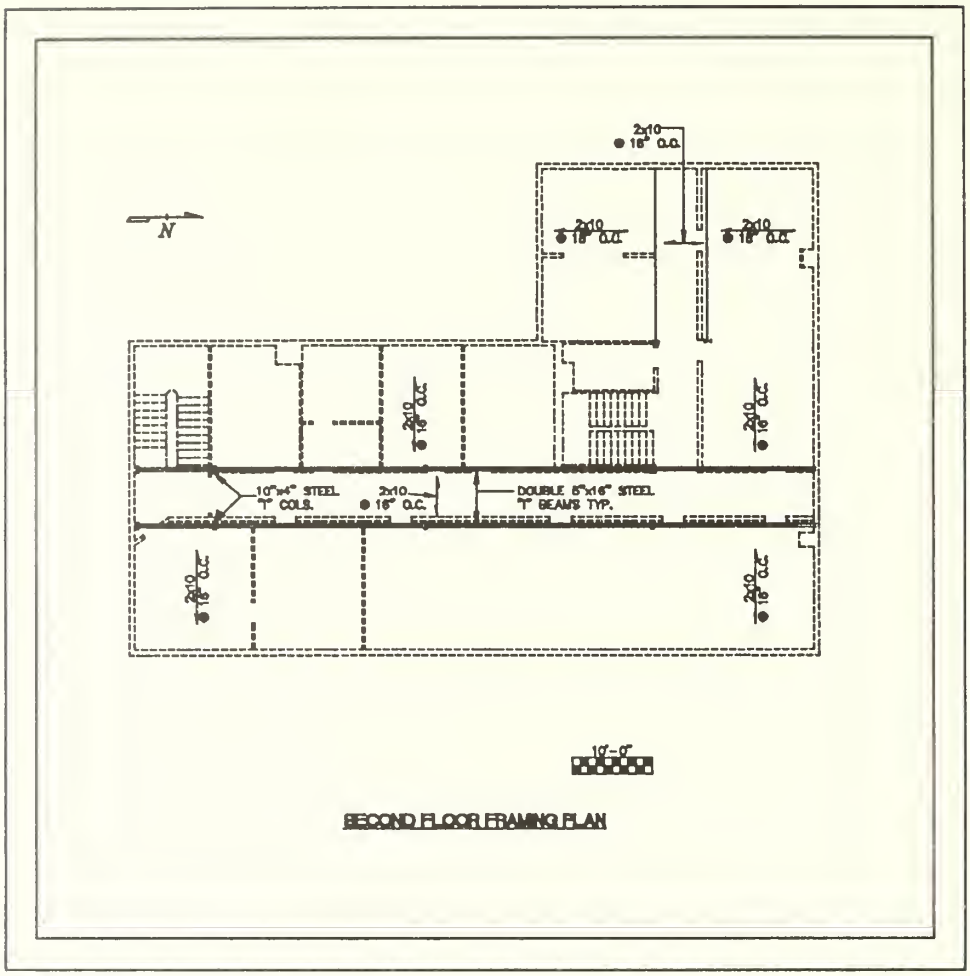

N
2x10 @ 16" O.C.
10"x4" STEEL "I" COLS.
DOUBLE 6"x16" STEEL "I" BEAMS TYP.
SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

Figure 2

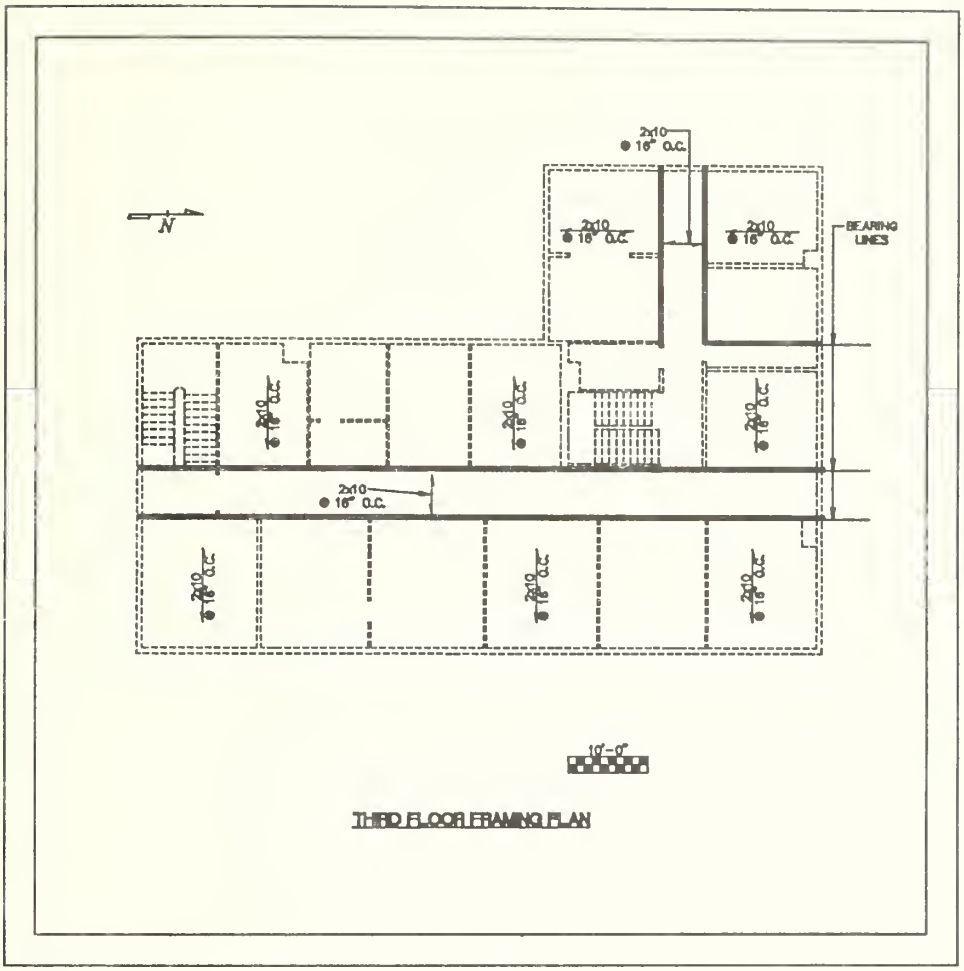


Figure 3

Roof Framing

The main roof framing system consists of a simple scheme of rafters, ridges, hips, valleys and tie beams. The main roof shows little outward signs of deterioration. Framing is most likely 2x10" rafters at 16 inches on center with tie beams at the bearing level. It is assumed that the tie beams would bring all roof loads back to the perimeter bearing walls for support.

The roof of the southeastern addition could not be investigated. The roof of this area does exhibit some outward signs of deterioration such as sagging.

CAPACITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First Floor

Capacities of framing members were calculated using the field measured sizes and spacings in conjunction with the preliminary assumptions previously noted. Prior to any renovation of the building the piers that were removed from beneath the main bearing beams under room 102 should be replaced. The post used to prop the western beam in this area should also be replaced with proper construction. The beam should be reinforced to strengthen it because of the checking and splitting which has developed. Without replacement of the missing piers the area of room 102 exhibits a floor live load capacity of about 10 pounds per square foot. It has been expressed that room 102 is subject to occasional use. **The eastern bearing beam under room 102 should be shored up immediately where the same pier has been removed until such a time when construction can occur to replace the piers.**

Renovation and restoration of the building is contingent upon replacement of the missing piers. Existing live load capacities for the first floor are shown in Figure 4 and described below assuming the piers have been replaced.

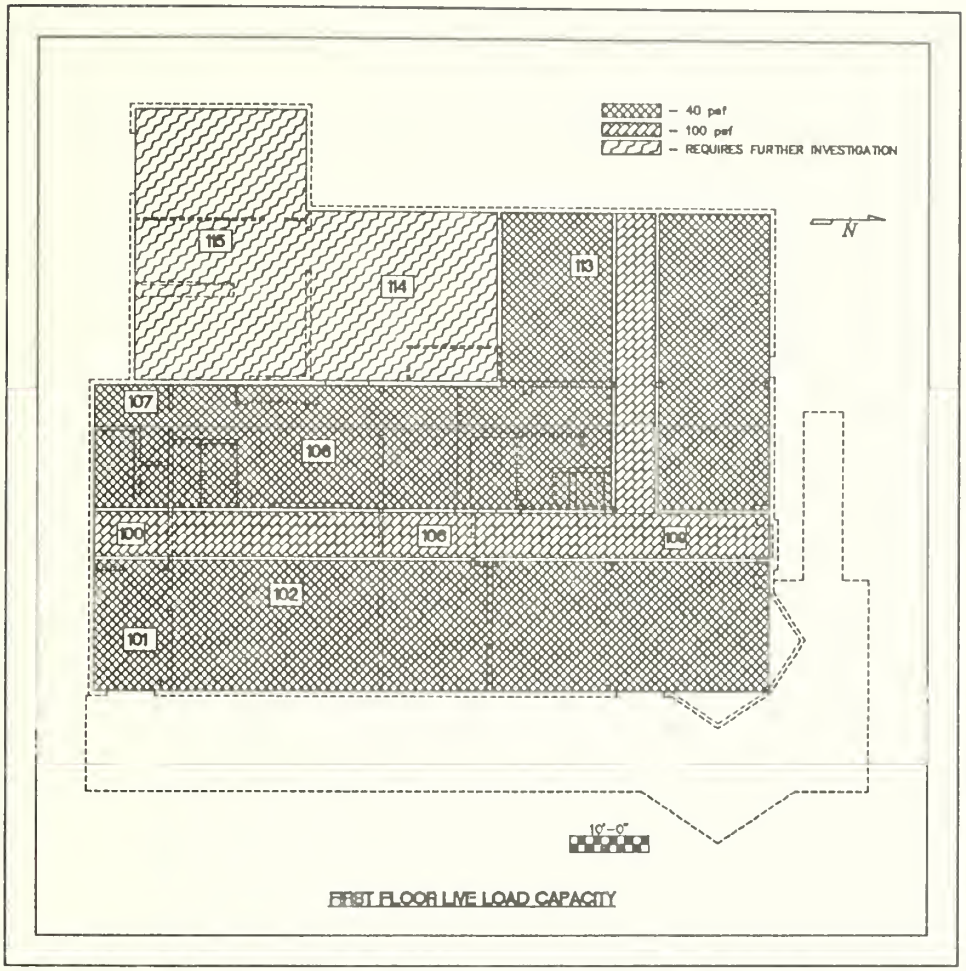


Figure 4

The 8"x10" beams supporting the first floor will sustain a live load capacity of 100 pounds per square foot. However, the joists spanning approximately 15 feet from the bearing line to the perimeter walls exhibit a live load capacity of only 40 pounds per square foot. The current BOCA code requirement for restaurant usage is a 100 pounds per square foot live load capacity. The existing floor joists of the first floor must be reinforced to sustain the proper loading. Inquiries to the local code official regarding exemptions to the 100 pounds per square foot live load requirements because of being an existing structure may eliminate the need for joist reinforcement at the first floor. The beams as noted are capable of supporting these loads and need no reinforcement other than replacing and repairing the area where the piers have been removed. The areas between bearing lines should sustain a live loading of 100 pounds per square feet.

The areas below rooms 107 and 108 were inaccessible. A live load capacity in these areas cannot be determined. However, some possible joist deterioration is evident and these areas should be further investigated during constructed.

Second and Third Floors

The second and third floor areas exhibit similar framing and similar loading capacities. They are shown in Figure 5 and described below.

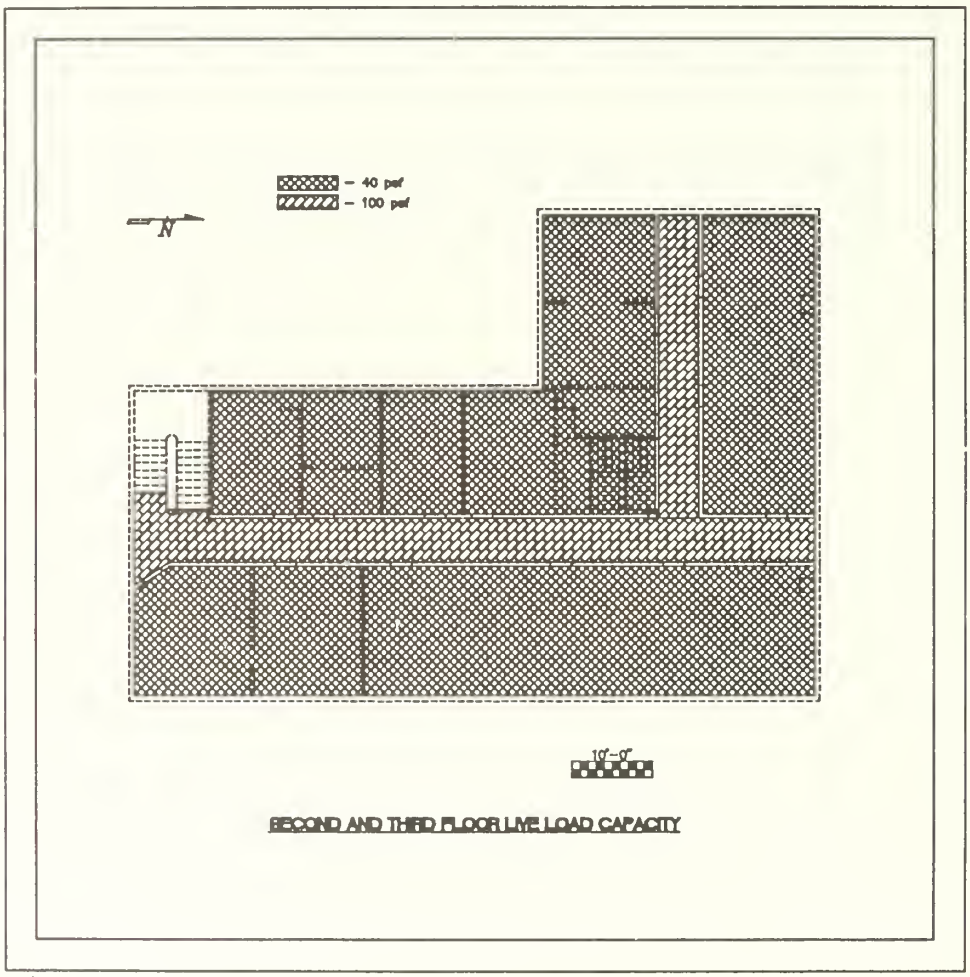


Figure 5

Floor joists of the second and third floors as well as supporting beams and walls are capable of supporting a live load capacity of 40 pounds per square foot. These areas are beneath the guest rooms. This existing capacity is equal to the 40 pounds per square foot capacity required by code for hotel guestrooms. The area between bearing lines, which is below the corridor areas, should sustain a live loading of 100 pounds per square foot. This is in excess of the code required 80 pounds per square foot for hotel corridors. **The second and third floors appear capable of sustaining the required loads for the proposed usage with little or no reinforcement.**

Roof Framing

The existing main roof framing appears in good condition. It currently sustains typical roof loadings and should continue to do so. Proper roofing and waterproofing should be assured to eliminate any potential for water damage to the roof framing. The roof framing of the southeastern addition area should be investigated further to determine it continued adequacy.

CONCLUSION

Renovation and restoration of the club house for the proposed usage is structurally feasible. Joist floor framing appears generally in good condition and should sustain required loadings for the second and third floors without reinforcement. Joists of the first floor must be reinforced in order to sustain loadings required by the current code for its proposed usage. Alternately a reduction of load requirements given by the local code official for existing structures may eliminate the necessity for joist reinforcement. Prior to any renovation the missing piers at the main bearing beams below room 102 must be replaced and the beam which has checked and split must be reinforced. **At a minimum, if current occupancy is to continue, the eastern beam under room 102 where the pier has been removed must be shored up. Continued occupancy without addressing the problem could be unsafe.** The building is safe however for continued study.

The scope of this structural analysis is limited and general. During any renovation work, the owner should retain a licensed structural engineer to review specific structural conditions. Any structural repair or reinforcement should be designed by a licensed structural engineer. During any renovation work, any joist, beam, wall or other possible structural deficiencies which may have been previously concealed should be reported to the engineer for review. Proper repair design would allow restoration to proceed.

Possible deficiencies which would not become evident in any restoration construction would remain that way in the restored building. In light of this and any potential liability, the owner should consider a comprehensive structural evaluation. However, it is our opinion that such defects would be minimal. Most pertinent structural conditions should become evident during restoration.

Restoration of the Clubhouse building to a hotel and restaurant is structurally feasible.

BROWN COTTAGE

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

GENERAL

The Brown Cottage is a wood framed building. The structure has three supported floors plus a sloping, hipped roof. The construction is of the classic residential type still in use today. A basement extends beneath a portion of the building. Perimeter basement walls are poured concrete infill between wood posts/pilings up to the first floor level. These wood posts are partially encased in concrete. At the top of the wall wood beams span between posts. Wood stud walls extend from this beam up to termination at the roof. There is one main interior bearing line that is carried up from the basement through the building. This bearing line is used to support typical wood joist floor framing throughout the building.

Floor framing layouts were developed from a structural field survey of the building. Structural information was documented in areas where the structure was already exposed. Further information was gathered through minor demolition used to expose the structure in other areas (i.e. remove floor boards, break through the ceiling). The remainder of the structural system was established by interpolating between areas exposed and documented and by noting the layout of each floor.

This portion of the report includes for each area structural layouts, conditions, analyzed floor capacities and recommendations in light of proposed usage. Due to the limited nature of exposed areas for review and the limited scope of this investigation, a comprehensive structural evaluation is not possible. The following structural analysis is a general evaluation of the structural conditions of the building. General framing layouts, general floor capacities and the general physical conditions of the building were established from a limited visual inspection of open and

unobstructed areas of the premises on the date of the inspection. Deterioration and deficiencies in concealed structural elements may exist and cannot be evaluated in this report. Such deficiencies would alter the evaluated floor capacities and change the structural recommendations of this report.

The main purpose of the structural analysis portion of this report is to:

1) Alert the National Park Service of any evident structural deficiencies which may be unsafe,
2) Report on general capacities and conditions of the structural system with respect to proposed usage,
3) Report on the structural viability of any future repairs, renovations or restoration.

PRELIMINARY ASSUMPTION

Prior to structural analysis of the framing, the following assumptions were made:

1) Framing sizes and spacings are assumed to be the same in concealed areas as in similar adjacent exposed areas.
2) The condition of framing members is assumed to be the same in concealed areas as in similar adjacent exposed areas.
3) All wood framing is assumed to be eastern hemlock with minimum allowable stresses of
   a). extreme fibers in bending, F_b = 1000 psi.
   b). horizontal shear, F_v = 70 psi.
4) Assumed usage for the building, as noted in the scope of work, is as rental housing. The current BOCA National Building Code requires the following live load capacities for such an structure:

   dwelling units----------50 pounds per square foot
   corridors----------150 pounds per square foot
   public areas
   and access thereto-------100 pounds per square foot

The BOCA Code makes allowances for existing structures with regard to conformance with current codes. This section of the report makes recommendations as to the adequacy of the floor capacities for proposed usage in view of the current code. It should be left to the judgement of the local code official as to the usage and loading code conformance with respect to existing structures.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

First Floor

The majority of the first floor framing is visible from the basement area. The basement is divided into two disconnected northern and southern sections separated by a masonry wall. All framing conditions of the first floor are referenced to first floor framing plan in Figure 1 below.

As previously noted one interior bearing line originates at the basement and continues up through the building. The bearing line runs north to south and crosses the basement separation. The bearing line runs between first floor rooms 101 and 103 and rooms 106 and 107. At the southern section of the basement level the bearing line starts at a pier supported timber girder. The girder is approximately 8" x 10" and spans about 7 feet between 16" masonry piers and then continues over about 9'-9" to bear on the masonry wall dividing wall. The masonry piers appear in good condition. The girder in this portion of the building however appears to have been damaged by termites. It is not clear if termite activity still exists. It has been reinforced by nailing a 2x10 to the side of the girder.

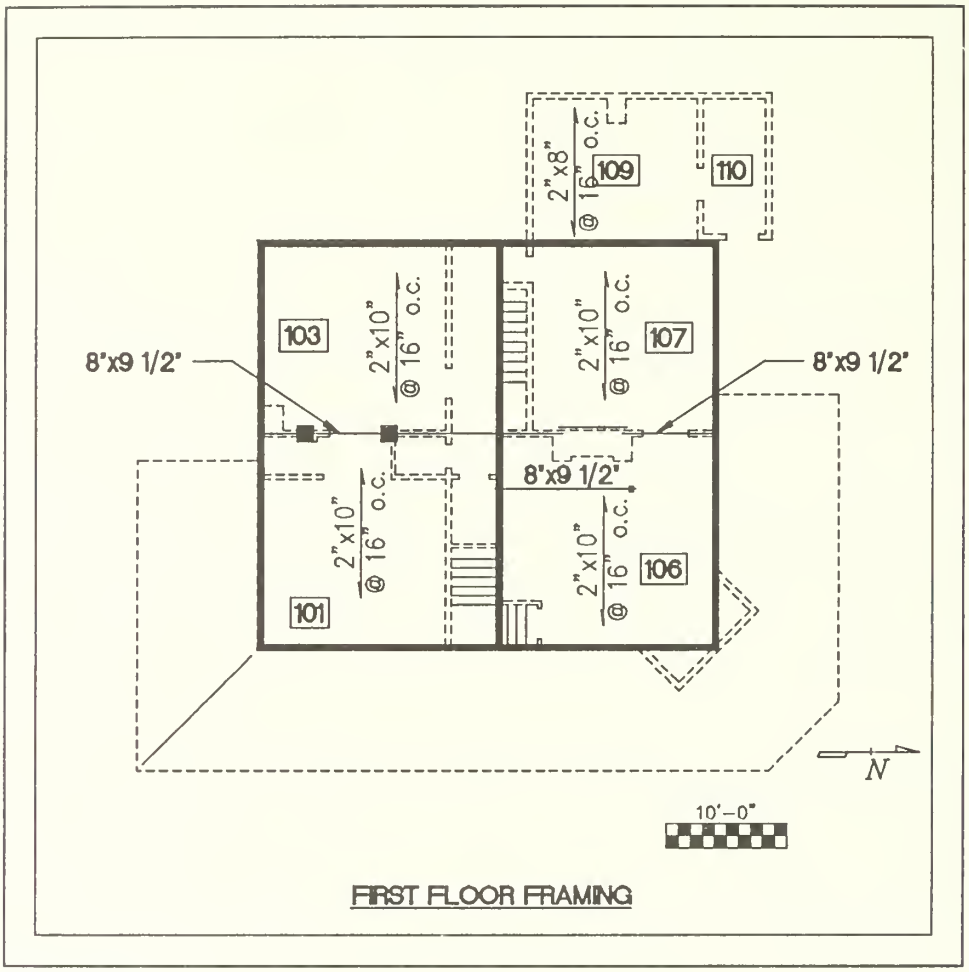


Figure 1

Floor joists of this southern portion of the first floor framing span from the front and rear perimeter walls to this bearing line. Perimeter walls consist of poured concrete between wood post pilings with a wood beam spanning between posts. Floor joists are 2x10 members at 16 inches on center which span about 15 feet over a rear crawl space area and span approximately 17 feet over a basement in the front portion. Visibility of the rear span condition is limited due to the crawl space configuration. It appears that the framing members of this area have also been damaged by termites. Additional joists are nailed to the original floor joist as a means of reinforcement. The front span joists show small areas with evidence of prior termite activity but no reinforcement is present and damage appears minimal. The northern portion of the first floor framing consists of two spans of 2"x10" wood joist at 16 inches on center, similar to the southern portion, plus a kitchen addition

on the back of the building. The kitchen addition consists of 2x8 joists at 16 inches on center spanning from a rear foundation wall to the main rear wall of the building. The joists span over a crawl space area. The joists appear in good condition although the crawl space configuration limited inspection access. An opening existed in the main rear basement wall for access from the basement into the crawl space. An 8x10 wood beam spans the opening and supports the floor joists of the kitchen (Room 108) and of Room 107. The northern portion of first floor, excluding the kitchen addition, has a basement under the full area. The main floor joists of the building again span from perimeter basement walls to the main interior bearing line. The bearing line consists of an 8x10" wood beam spanning about 10 feet from the dividing wall to a brick fireplace foundation and from the fireplace foundation to the side perimeter wall. At the sidewall bearing, the beam has been notched and resupported by a 3 inch diameter steel-pipe jack post onto the basement slab. The front span (under Room 106) of the floor joists has an intermediate support at about 5 feet from the main bearing line at the rear wall of the fireplace foundation. This supports an 8x 10" wood beam spanning about 10 feet from the dividing wall to a 4x6 wood post. The joists and beams of the northern half of the first floor framing appear in good condition.

Second Floor Framing

The second floor framing system spans similar to the floor below. The main bearing line and perimeter walls are carried up from the basement by means of wood stud bearing walls and wood headers over openings in the walls. Typical bearing walls are 2x6" wood studs at 16 inches on center framed in a platform framing configuration. The framing plan as shown below in figure 2 consists of the typical 2x10" wood joists at 16 inches on center. They span from the front and rear perimeter walls to the wall at the main bearing line. The front and rear spans are approximately 17 feet and 15 feet respectively.

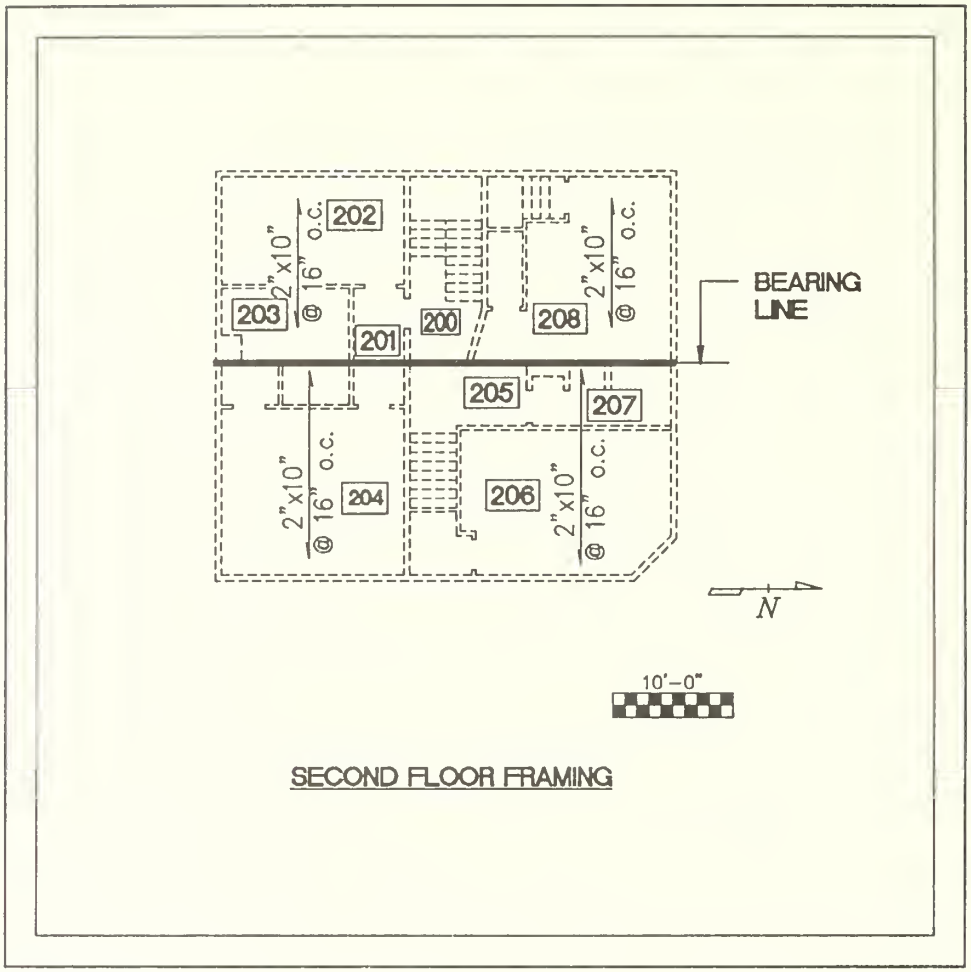


Figure 2

The floor framing is enclosed by floor decking and ceiling, therefore determining the condition of the framing is difficult. The limited visibility of the floor framing evidenced no damage or deterioration. Headers at the openings in the walls and framing for floor openings of the stairs could not be investigated for size or condition.

Third Floor Framing

The direction and configuration of the third floor framing as shown in Figure 3 below is similar to that of the second floor. Joists again span from front and rear perimeter stud walls to the main bearing line. Third floor framing differs from floors below in that the framing at rooms 303 and 304 consists of 2X8" joists at 16 inches

on center. Rooms 301 and 302 exhibit the typical 2X10" at 16 inches on center floor joists. In Room 301 the bare joists are exposed with no floor deck present. Again headers and stair openings could not be evaluated without extensive demolition of the finishes. Visible joists appeared in good condition.

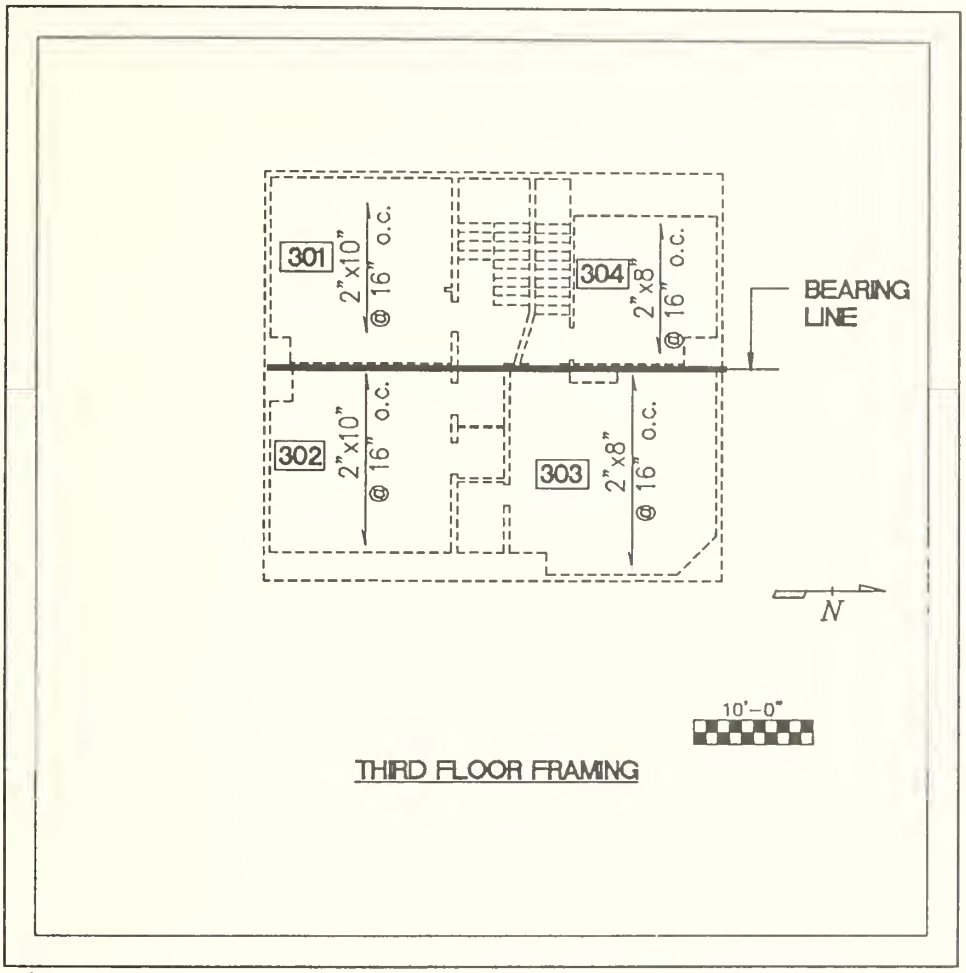


Figure 3

Porch (at first floor)

Framing for the porch at the first floor consists of 2X8 wood joists at about 20 inches on center. These joists span approximately 8 feet between 2x8 wood beams. These beams are supported at the basement wall of the building and at masonry piers at the porch edge. At the eastern corner of the porch a 2x10 beam runs diagonally from the corner of the building to the corner of the porch. Porch joists are toe-nailed into this beam and in turn the beam is toe-nailed to the wood beam running on top

of the basement wall. This connection to the basement wall has broken loose causing the porch to sag drastically when walked upon. In addition, several of the beams are notched our to receive the joists on top. The piers and basement walls appear in good condition. The connections of the joists and beams however are not in good condition. The deck of the porch shows some deterioration but generally appears in fair condition.

Roof Framing

The main roof framing system consists of an elaborate scheme of the rafters, hips, valleys and tie beams. The finishes, ceilings and roofing did not allow investigation of sizes and conditions of the roof framing without substantial demolition. There are no visible indications of deterioration or deficiencies. No substantial deflection or sagging is evident.

The secondary roof framing of the front porch again is not visible due to finishes. The porch roof however does exhibit noticeable deflections in some areas. There is also evidence of wood deterioration and rotting at the overhanging eaves.

Stairs

The finishes of the stairs again prevented investigation without demolition. Visible evidence suggests that the stairs are in fair condition and adequate for continued usage.

CAPACITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First Floor

Capacities of framing members were calculated using the field measured sizes and spacings in conjunction with the preliminary assumptions previously noted. In

general it was found that floor joists were designed to sustain capacities consistent with that of a residential structure. Proposed usage as rental housing corresponds with these loading capacities. However, the joist capacity does not control the allowable floor live loading in the southern half of the building. Strength deficiencies in supporting timber beams which span between piers of the southern portion of the main bearing line limit the floor capacity of the first floor as well as upper floors. This beam, assuming its physical condition still allowed it to develop its full capacity, exhibit an average live load capacity of only about 10 pounds per square foot for the southern half of the building on all floors. Termite damage to this southern side main bearing beam compounds the problem. The mandatory first step in rehabilitating the building is to verify that the presence and activity of termites no longer exists. Subsequently, the beam which comprises the main bearing line for the southern half of the building must be reinforced to allow any possible usage. It is recommended that the owner engage a structural engineer to design the reinforcement for the eastern half main bearing beam and any other deficiencies subsequently noted.

Assuming the southern bearing beam will be reinforced, the floor live load capacities were found to be as shown in figure 4 and described below.

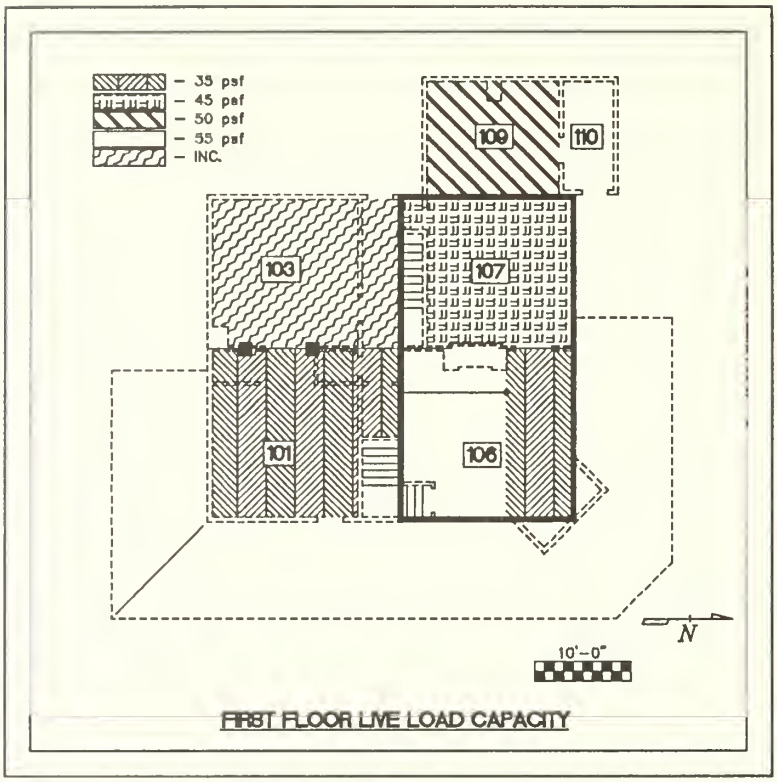


Figure 4

Rooms 101 and the northern half of Room 106 exhibit similar framing conditions and allow a live load capacity of 35 pounds per square foot. The southern half of Room 106, with an intermediate support beam, has a 55 pound per square foot live load capacity. The slightly shorter span of room 107 has a 45 pound per square foot live load capacity. The rear kitchen addition should sustain a live loading of 50 pounds per square foot. Supporting beams in this western area also allow these same loading.

These loading capacities as previously noted are consistent with that of a residential structure. The proposed usage suggests rental housing. Current code requires similar 30 and 40 pounds per square foot capacities for residential sleeping and dwelling areas respectively.

Deficiencies exist in the southwest room 103. This area has been damaged by termites. Reinforcing because of the termite damage is evident. The adequacy and

capacity of the reinforcement could not be determined because of limited access during investigation. It is questionable however that the reinforcement would allow the capacity needed for residential usage. Further investigation of this area is suggested.

Second Floor

The existing floor framing of the second floor appears in good condition. Again after reinforcement of the southern bearing beam in the basement below, the floor joists should sustain live loadings consistent with residential structures. Eastern rooms 204 and 206 should sustain 35 pounds per square foot of live load. The western rooms 202and 208 should sustain live loads of 45 pounds per square foot. These capacities are shown in the schematic plan of Figure 5 below.

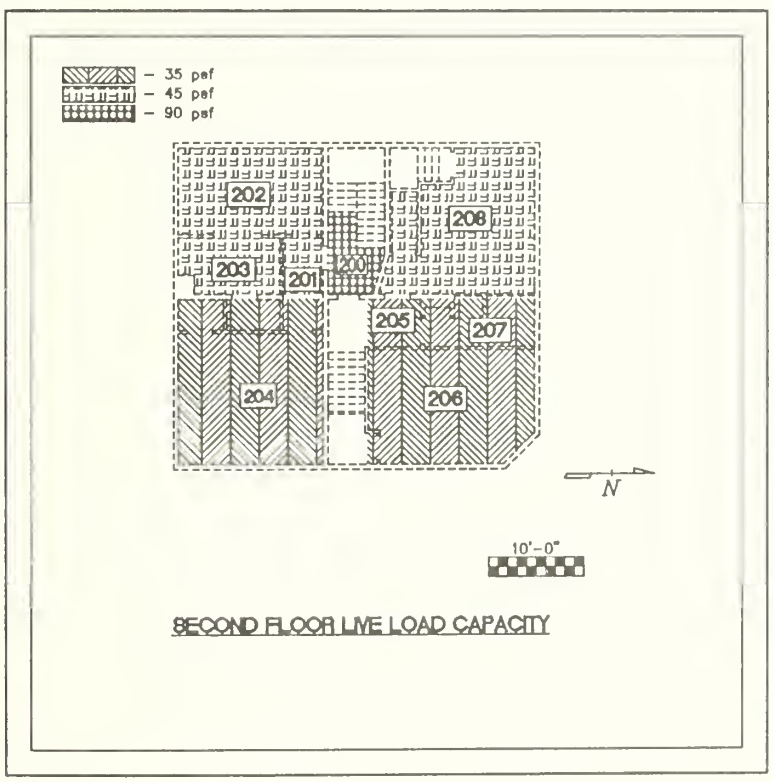


Figure 5

Similar to the first floor, loads are consistent with proposed usage. Rehabilitation would not require structural repair other than that previously noted.

Third Floor

The existing floor framing of the third floor appears in good condition. Contingent upon reinforcing of the eastern bearing beam in the basement the floor live load capacities are as shown in Figure 6 and described below.

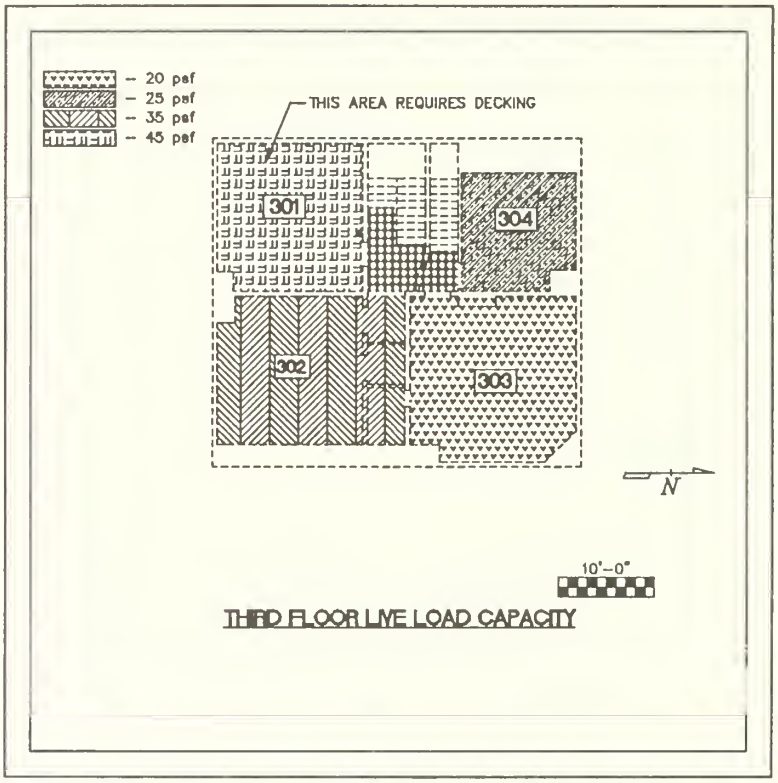


Figure 6

The floor joists of room 302 should sustain a live load capacity of 35 pounds per square feet. The joists of room 301 currently have no floor deck. With the addition of the proper decking the area exhibits a live load capacity of 45 pounds per square foot. In rooms 304 and 303 smaller joist framing was encountered dictating lesser live load capacities of 20 and 25 pound per square foot respectively. These areas would be adequate for residential attic space only. Upgrade to the loading requirements for residential sleeping or dwelling areas would require reinforcement. The local code official may allow housing usage without reinforcement of these areas.

Roof

The existing main roof framing appears in good condition. It currently sustains typical roof loadings and should continue to do so. Proper roofing and waterproofing should be assured to eliminate any potential for water damage to the roof framing.

Front Porch (1st floor)

The front porch framing is in poor condition. The toe-nailed beam connections, notched members and connections which have broken loose all decrease the live load capacity of the porch to about 10 pounds per square foot. In addition, the secondary roof at the front porch shows some sagging and some possible rotting. Because of these substantial deficiencies it is recommended that the entire porch structure be replaced and rebuilt. The supporting piers and basement wall are in good condition and should allow for relatively easy reframing of the porch. Existing members which are undamaged could possibly be reused in reconstruction. Deficiencies appear too substantial to allow for simple repair or reinforcing. All reframing should be designed by a licensed engineer.

CONCLUSION

Renovation and restoration of the Brown Cottage for the proposed usage is structurally feasible. Some termite damage has been found in the building. Verification of the absence and inactivity of termites should be the first order of business. Joist floor framing (other than termite damaged and other areas noted) generally appears in good condition and should sustain required loadings. Existing floor capacities and most likely the original design capacities are consistent with that of a residential structure. Prior to any renovation or any further occupancy of the building the southern portion of the main bearing line does require reinforcement and repair. Any future occupancy without this repair would be inadvisable. The building is currently safe for continued study. The front porch of the building contains many deficiencies and defects. It is recommended that any renovation should include replacement of the porch structure (floor and roof).

After the southern portion of the main bearing line is repaired and reinforced, the only floor areas which do not appear to meet the loading requirements of the proposed housing usage are third floor rooms 304 and 306 and room 103. The third floor rooms would require reinforcement to meet code loading requirements for residential sleeping rooms. These rooms however are adequate for residential attic loadings. The local code official may allow housing usage without reinforcement of these areas. Room 103 requires further investigation (removal of flooring) to investigate the extent of termite damage and the capacity of this area.

The scope of this structural analysis is limited and general. During any renovation work, the owner should retain a licensed structural engineer to review specific structural conditions. Any structural repair or reinforcement should be designed by a licensed structural engineer. During any renovation work any joist, beam, wall, connection or other possible structural deficiencies which may have been previously concealed should be reported to the engineer for review. Proper repair design would allow restoration to proceed.

Possible deficiencies which would not become evident in any restoration construction would remain that way in the restored building. In light of this and any potential liability, the National Park Service should consider a comprehensive structural evaluation. However, it is our opinion that such defects would be minimal. Most pertinent structural conditions should become evident during restoration.

MOORHEAD COTTAGE

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

GENERAL

The Moorhead Cottage is a wood framed building. The structure has three supported floors plus a hipped roof. A basement extends beneath the entire footprint of the building. The construction is of the classic residential type still in use today. Perimeter basement walls are masonry block infill between brick masonry piers up to the first floor level. At the top of the walls wood beams span between piers. Wood stud walls extend up from this beam to termination at the roof. There are two main interior bearing lines that are carried up from the basement through the building. These bearing lines are used to support typical wood joist floor framing throughout the building.

Floor framing layouts were developed from a structural field survey of the building. Structural information was documented in areas where the structure was already exposed. Further information was gathered through minor demolition used to expose the structure in other areas.(i.e. remove floor boards, break through the ceiling) The remainder of the structural system was established by interpolating between areas exposed and documented and by noting the layout of each floor.

This portion of the report includes for each area, structural layouts and conditions and analyzed floor capacities and recommendations in light of proposed usage. Due to the limited nature of exposed areas for review and the limited scope of this investigation, a comprehensive structural evaluation is not possible. The following structural analysis is a general evaluation of the structural conditions of the building. General framing layouts, general floor capacities and the general physical conditions of the building were established from a limited visual inspection of open and unobstructed areas of the premises on the date of the inspection.

Deterioration and deficiencies in concealed structural elements may exist and cannot be evaluated in this report. Such deficiencies would alter the evaluated floor capacities and change the structural recommendations of this report.

The main purpose of the structural analysis portion of this report is to:

1. Alert the National Park Service of any evident structural deficiencies which may be unsafe,
2. Report on general capacities and conditions of the structural systems with respect to proposed usage,
3. Report on the structural viability of any future repairs, renovations or restoration.

PRELIMINARY ASSUMPTIONS

Prior to structural analysis of the framing, the following assumptions were made:

1. Framing sizes and spacings are assumed to be the same in concealed areas as in similar adjacent exposed areas.
2. The condition of framing members is assumed to be the same in concealed areas as in similar adjacent exposed areas.
3. All wood framing is assumed to be eastern hemlock with minimum allowable stresses of
    a. extreme fibers in bending, F_b = 1000 psi.
    b. horizontal shear, F_v = 70 psi.
4. Assumed usage for the building, as noted in the scope of work, is as a multi-purpose building. At the first floor the existing kitchen will be rehabilitated to a working kitchen, the southeast room is proposed for library use and the remainder of the first floor is proposed for historic restoration and exhibit. The second floor is proposed for historic restoration and exhibit also and the third floor is proposed for office space. The current BOCA National Building Code requires the following live load capacities for such an establishment:

    office----------50 pounds per square foot

library----------150 pounds per square foot
public areas
and access thereto-----100 pounds per square foot
exhibit areas----------100 pounds per square foot

The BOCA Code makes allowances for existing structures with regard to conformance with current codes. This report makes recommendations as to the adequacy of the floor capacities for proposed usage in view of the current code. It should be left to the judgement of the local code official as to the usage and loading code conformance with respect to existing structures.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

First Floor

Existing first floor framing is visible from the basement area. All framing conditions of the first floor are referenced to the First Floor Framing Plan in Figure 1. below.

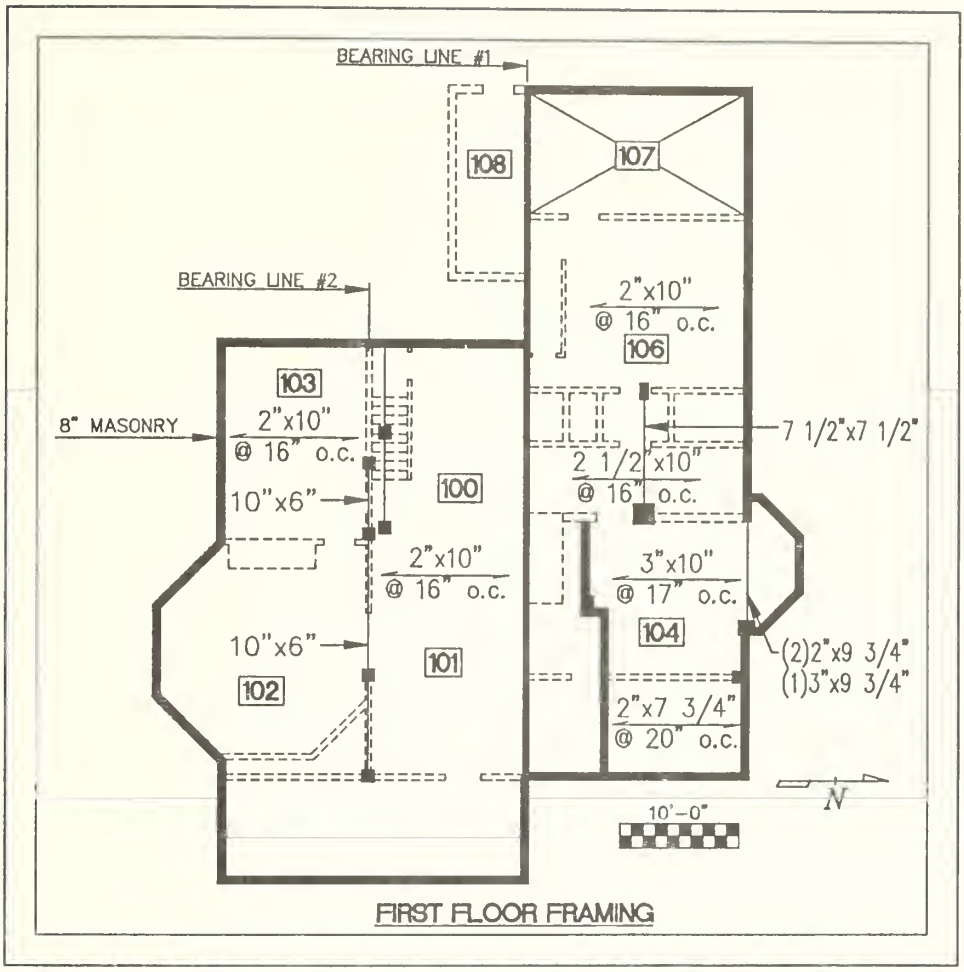


Figure 1

As previously noted two interior bearing lines running east to west originate at the basement and continue up through the building. The first bearing line (#1) runs between first floor rooms 101 and 104. At the basement level this bearing line starts at an 8 inch masonry wall. Floor joists for rooms 104, 105, 106 and 107 span from the northern perimeter wall to this line. These joists are 2 1/2" x 10" (actual dimension) timber members spanning approximately 18 feet. Beneath room 104 an 8" masonry partition wall encloses the fireplace foundation and cuts the joist span to approximately 13 feet. Below room 105 the joist span is cut in half to approximately 9 feet where a 7 1/2" x 7 1/2" timber beam supports them midway between walls. This beam is in turn supported on masonry piers. The walls and timber framing in this area (below rooms 104, 106, and 107) seems to be in good condition. No significant checking, splitting or warping is evident.

At the entrance to room 104 lies an exterior porch. Framing consists of 2" x 8" joists at 20" on center. The joists use the same bearing lines as room 104 and, similar to that area, a masonry partition wall below shorten the span. A 6" x 10" timber beam lies beneath the entrance wall and runs parallel to the floor framing.

The second bearing line (#2) runs between rooms 101 and 102. At the basement level this line starts at a double line of beams. Floor framing for the middle portion (rooms 100 and 101) of the first floor consist of 2" x 10" joists at 16" on center spanning about 12 feet from this bearing line to bearing line #1.

This beam bearing line #2 consists of 6" x 10" timber beams spanning approximately 11 feet between 1' x 1' masonry piers. The two lines are offset by approximately 1 foot. Neither beam line extends over the length of the building. Overlap occurs only beneath the entrance from room 100 to room 103. At the western beam line, the masonry pier under the corners of rooms 100, 101, 102 and 103 has been cut away. The pier has been replaced with an 8" diameter timber post. This post is unmilled, unfinished wood used to prop up the timber beam. The condition of this bearing line is suspect. Masonry piers are out of plumb. Water staining is evident suggesting possible water damage. Unmilled lumber is not used in standard construction suggesting previous alterations.

The southern most area of floor framing lies under rooms 102 and 103. The floor of room 103 is severely sloped. The framing consists of again 2" x 10" joists at 16" on center. These joists span from the southern most perimeter basement wall to the double beam bearing line. The condition of the joists in this area appears fair. The southern basement perimeter wall however does exhibit a hole in the masonry block infill between brick piers. Exterior grade slopes down from the first floor level at this location and allows substantial water penetration into the basement area.

The porch at the entrance to room 101 exhibits similar framing to the typical floor structure and uses an 8 inch exterior masonry wall for bearing. This basement and porch area and their walls appear to have been built at a time later than that of the

main structure. The eastern, non-bearing basement wall of this area seems to have shifted and is leaning out moderately.

Second and Third Floor Framing

The second and third floor framing systems are similar to each other. Bearing walls extend up from the bearing lines below the first floor and from the perimeter walls. Typical bearing walls are 2" x 6" wood studs at 16" on center. The framing plans are as shown in figures 2 and 3 below.

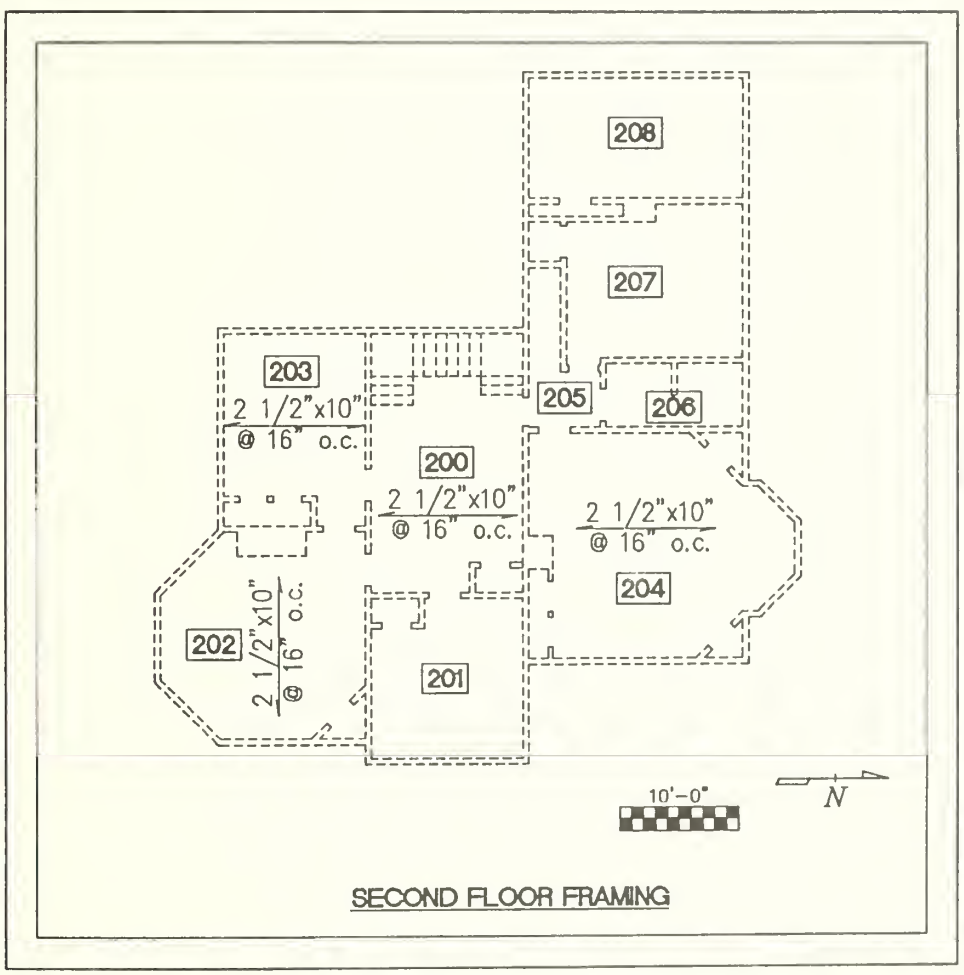


Figure 2

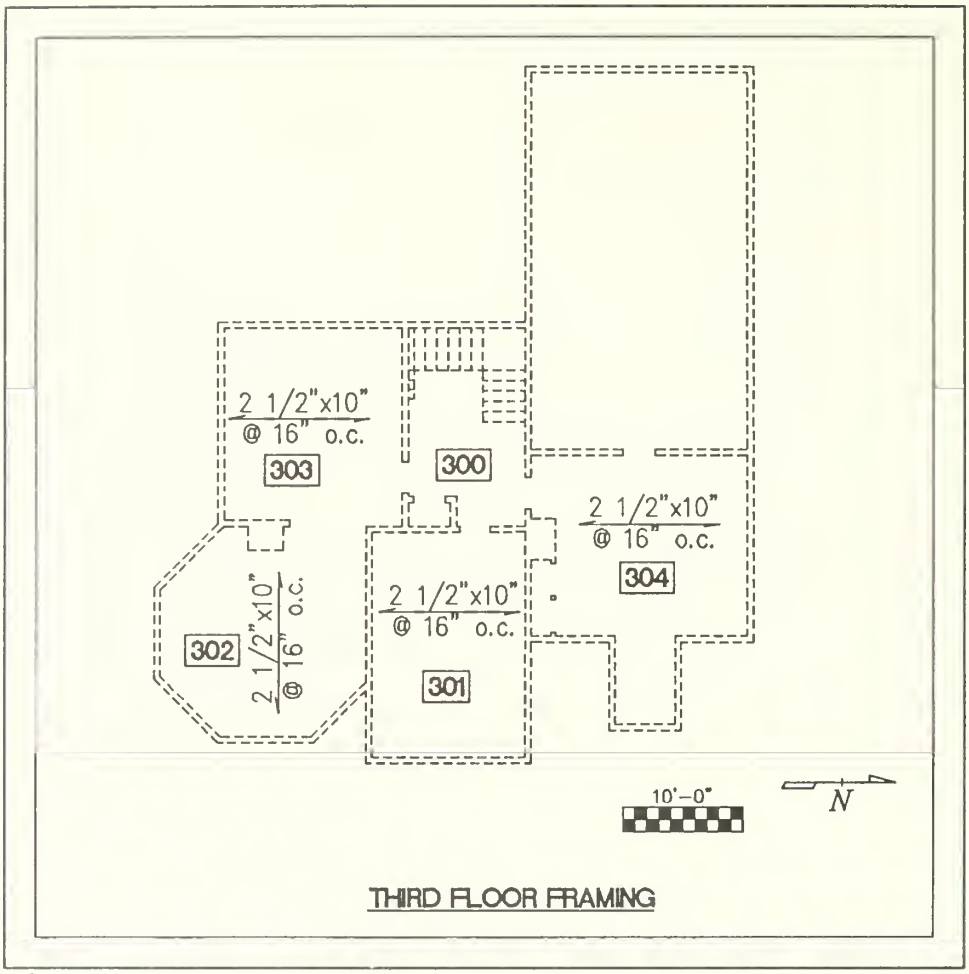


Figure 3

As floors below, 2" x 10" joists at 16" on center are the typical floor framing members. Joist spans at the northern section of the building are approximately 18 feet. The span of the middle section of framing is approximately 13 feet. The spans at the southern section of the building are approximately 18 feet and 13 feet at rooms 202(302) and 203(303) respectively. The second and third floors framing are enclosed by floor decking and ceiling, therefore determining the condition of the framing is difficult. The minimal, unobstructed areas witnessed no significant deterioration. Framing appeared in good condition.

Roof Framing

The roof framing system consists of an elaborate scheme of rafters, hips and tie beams. The framing is in fair condition and shows few signs of deterioration. Framing consists of mainly 2x8" and 10" rafters and hip beams. Bearing lines seem to be in line with the typical bearing lines carried through the building below.

Stairs

The main stairs of the building are in poor condition. The main stair run of each floor consists of a 3 piece, bent wood stair stringer with a newel post. A newel post does not act as a vertical support to the stringer. It acts as a rigid connection between bends of the stringer. Time and repeated loading has deteriorated the newel post connection. The post now acts as a pinned connection and rotation is evident between stringer bends. Some portions of the stair have visibly dropped down from their original positions. Further stair framing was not visible for documentation.

CAPACITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First Floor

Capacities of framing members were calculated using the field measured sizes and spacings in conjunction with the preliminary assumptions previously noted. In general, floor joist capacities were below code requirements for the proposed usage. However, the joist capacity does not control the allowable floor live loading for much of the first floor area. Strength deficiencies in supporting timber beams, especially along bearing line #2, further limit the floor capacity for the first floor as well as upper floors. Beams of bearing line #2, assuming their physical condition still allows them to develop their full capacity, exhibit an average live load capacity of only about 10 pounds per square foot for the southern and middle areas on all floors. **If the building is to be rehabilitated and used, regardless of the usage,** the

timber beam members along bearing line #2 of the first floor framing must be reinforced. It is recommended that the owner engage a structural engineer to design the reinforcement for the bearing line and any other deficient areas. Once bearing line #2 has been repaired these floor areas should sustain a minimum capacity of 40 pounds per square foot. This would conform to required loadings for a residential structure but is still inferior to the loading requirements for the multiple purposes of the building as noted in the Preliminary Assumptions. Substantial reinforcement to a majority of the joist members would be required in order to attain proposed usage capacities.

The masonry wall which bases bearing line #1 appears in good condition. Floor capacities in that area are therefore controlled by the joist framing. Rooms 106 and 107 should have a floor live load capacity of 40 pounds per square foot, while the shortened span of room 104 allows a greater, 100 pounds per square foot live load capacity.

In Figure 4 below floor capacities of the first floor are noted. These capacities and, in fact, any proposed usage is contingent upon reinforcement of bearing line #2.

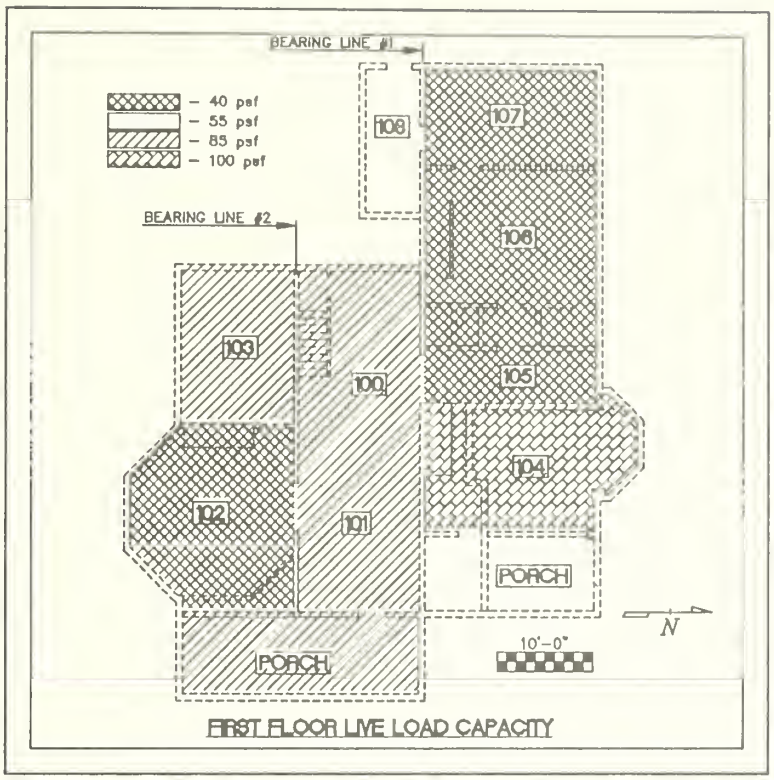


Figure 4

The floor capacity of room 105 is also 40 pounds per square foot, however the beam shortened span of the joists has potential for up to 60 pounds per square foot if the 7 1/2" beam is reinforced.

The severely sloping floor experienced in room 103 is most likely due to a combination of the inadequacy of bearing line #2 and possible settlement of the perimeter walls in that area. After the remedial work is done to bearing line #2 the floor should again be checked to see if the sloping has been mitigated. Evaluation should be made at that time to see if foundation reinforcement for settlement is necessary.

Basement walls of the building appear in good condition. The southern most wall does however exhibit a hole in the masonry block infill between brick piers. This hole allows water penetration. This wall should be rebuilt or repaired as necessary to enclose the basement and first floor framing and protect them from

weather. In addition the piers of bearing line #2 should be analyzed and reinforced as necessary to correspond with any reinforcement of bearing beams above. The unmilled timber post of bearing line #2 should be replaced and the supporting pier should be rebuilt. New piers should be built as necessary along bearing line #2 to facilitate beam reinforcement.

Second and Third Floors

Existing floor framing of the second and third floors appears in good condition. Again, after reinforcement of bearing line #2, floor joists should sustain loadings compatible with a residential structure. The loading requirements of the proposed usage however are in excess of these capacities and substantial reinforcement would be required to all joist members to attain proposed use capacities. The northern portion of the second and third floors has a capacity of 40 pounds per square foot. The middle portion of these floors has a capacity of 85 pounds per square foot. These capacities are shown in the schematic plans below.

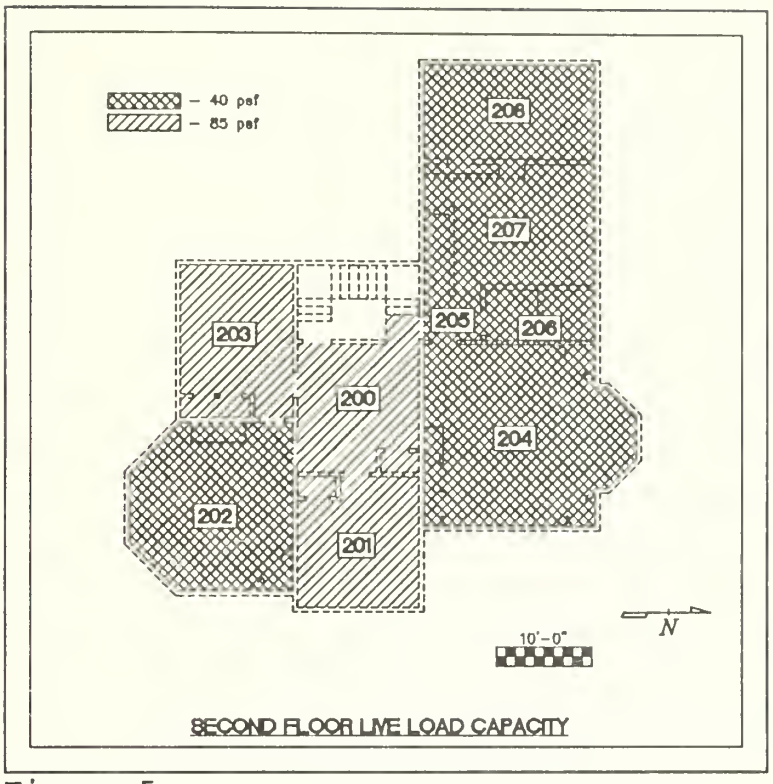

– 40 psf
– 85 psf
208
207
205
206
203
200
204
202
201
10'–0"
N
SECOND FLOOR LIVE LOAD CAPACITY

Figure 5

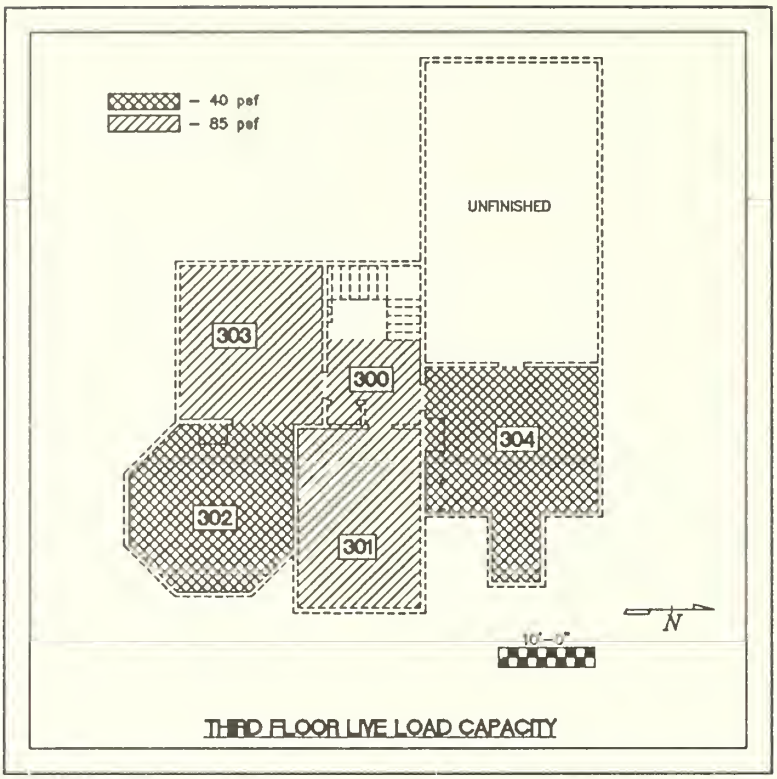


Figure 6

Stairs

The existing stairs are not adequate to sustain continued usage. It is recommended that, prior to any further renovation work and after reinforcement of the bearing line, repair of the stairs should be completed. Repairs should be designed by a licensed structural engineer. Repairs could possibly consist of reuse of the existing newel posts to rigidly reconnect new stair stringers. The stringer connection to the newel post is most likely where the current deficiency lies.

Roof Framing

The existing roof framing appears in good condition. It currently sustains typical roof loadings and should continue to do so. Proper roofing and waterproofing should be assured to eliminate any potential for water damage to the roof framing. Any restoration of the roof to its original towered peak should be engineered.

CONCLUSION

Renovation and restoration of the Moorhead Cottage for the proposed usage is structurally feasible with significant modifications to the structure of the building. Joist floor framing generally appears in good condition. However, existing floor capacities and most likely the original design capacities are consistent with that of a residential structure and do not meet the capacity requirements of the proposed usage. A special code allowance from the local code official or substantial reinforcement of all floor areas is required for restoration and renovation to the proposed usage.

Regardless of the proposed usage and prior to any renovation or any further occupancy of the building the main bearing line #2 does require reinforcement and repair. Following line #2 reinforcement, the main stair should be repaired. Any continued occupancy would be unsafe in light of both the stair and the bearing line deficiencies. The building, however, is currently safe for continued study.

After bearing line reinforcement, the framing appears to be able to sustain a minimum of 40 pounds per square foot. This loading is compatible with that required by residential structures but not suitable for the multi-purpose proposed usage.

Upgrade of the structural capacities for the second and third floors in particular would be difficult and costly because the structure of these areas is enclosed with little possibility for intermediate support. However, upgrade of the first floor capacity may be more feasible since the structure is exposed with the possibility of installing intermediate supports in the basement.

The scope of this structural analysis is limited and general. During any renovation work, the National Park Service should retain a licensed structural engineer to review specific structural conditions. Any structural repair or reinforcement should be designed by a licensed structural engineer. During any

renovation work, any joist, beam, wall or other possible structural deficiencies which may have been previously concealed should be reported to the engineer for review. Proper repair design would allow restoration to proceed.

Possible deficiencies which would not become evident in any restoration construction would remain that way in the restored building. In light of this and any potential liability, the National Park Service should consider a comprehensive structural evaluation. However, it is our opinion that such defects would be minimal. Most pertinent structural conditions should become evident during restoration.

All recommendations and conclusions of this section of the report are made with respect to the proposed usages in the previously noted Preliminary Assumptions. Any variance of the proposed use would change the recommendations and conclusions of this report although the structural capacities as noted would not change.

Restoration of the Moorhead Cottage and renovation to its proposed multi-purpose usage is structurally feasible. However, substantial structural modification and reinforcement would be required. Such modifications would most likely be costly. Special code allowance for existing structures given by the local code official could mitigate repairs required.

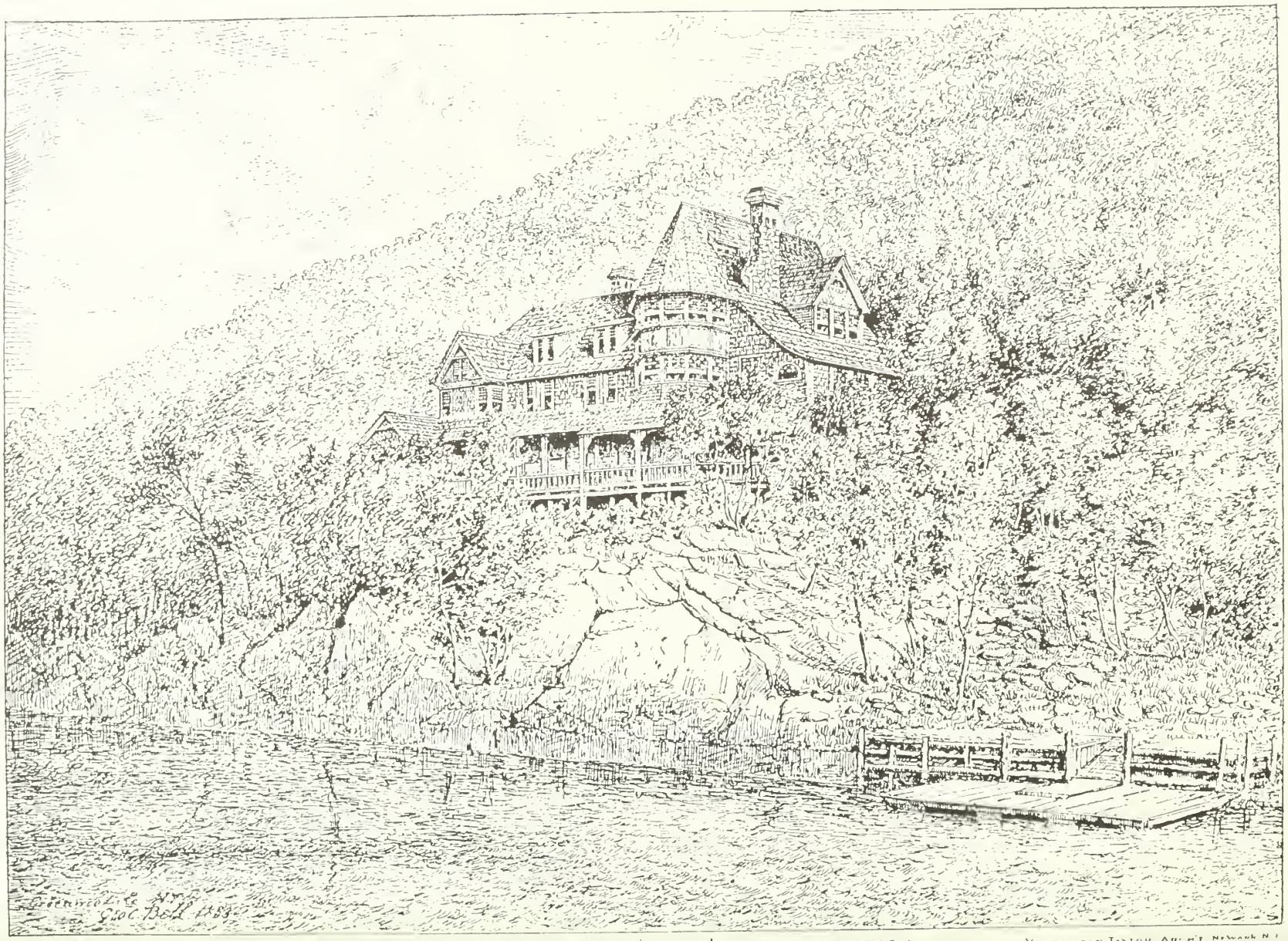
APPENDIX B.4. CONTEMPORARY PERIOD COTTAGE & CLUBHOUSE DESIGNS

As discussed in the Historical Narrative of this Historic Structures Report, no evidence has been discovered to date to attribute any of the South Fork Club buildings to any particular architects. Alternatively, the cottages and the Clubhouse may have been derived from patternbooks of the time. A study of a number of contemporaneous patternbooks revealed some similar designs and provided some precedents for the conjectural plans. Those examples which were found to be of particular relevance are illustrated on the pages that follow.

Clubhouse of the Greenwood Lake Association
Exterior Rendering
Vancampen Taylor, Architect, Newark, NJ
1883

Source: Comstock, William T., *Country Houses and Seaside Cottages of theVictorian Era.* New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1989, frontispiece.
Slightly revised publication of original Comstock publication, *American Cottages* . . .. New York: William T. Comstock, Architectural Publisher, 1883.

Originally published contemporaneously with the first South Fork Club buildings, this design is highly reminiscent in terms of siting, style, and detailing. It would seem to be particularly close in design to the Moorhead Cottage.

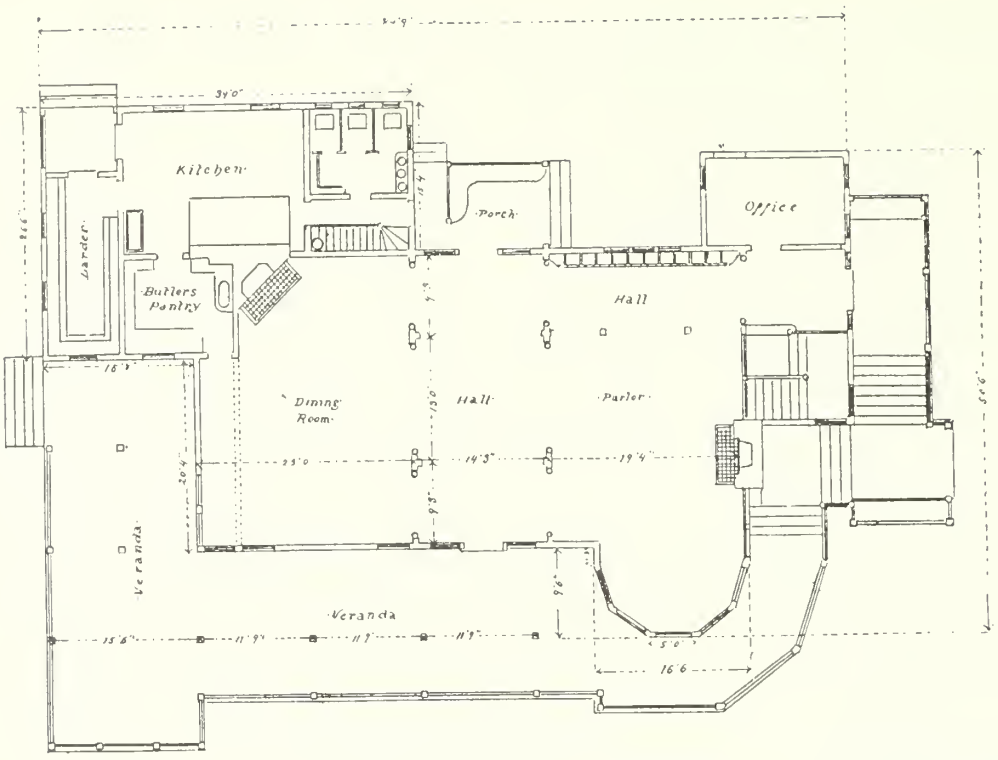


CLUBHOUSE OF THE GREENWOOD LAKE ASSOCIATION

Figure 2
Clubhouse of the Greenwood Lake Association
First and Second Floor Plans
Vancampen Taylor, Architect, Newark, NJ
1883

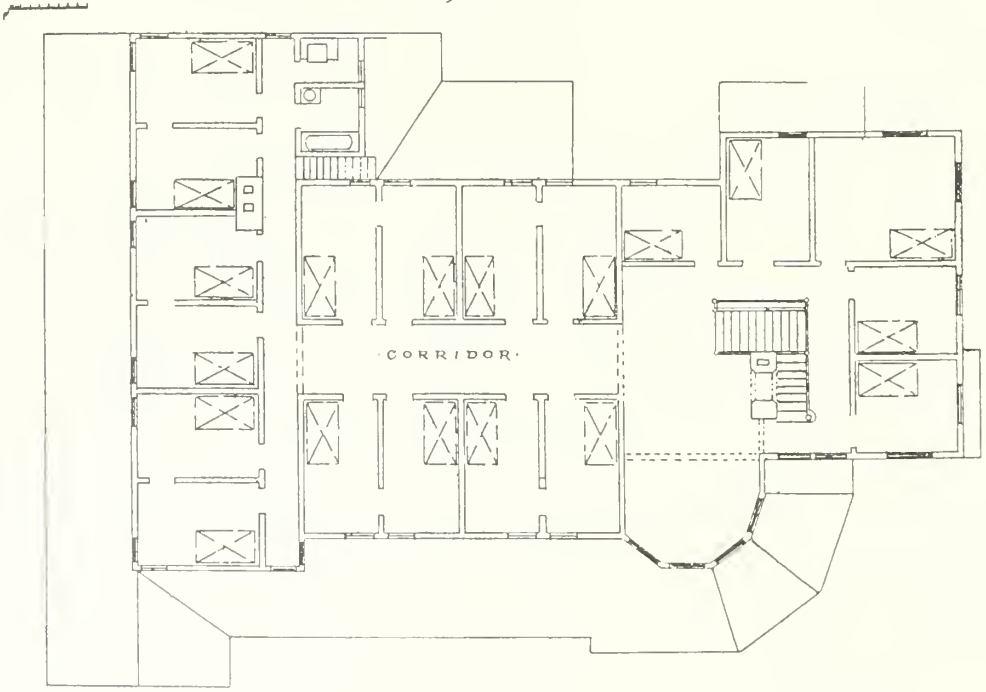
Source: Comstock, William T., *Country Houses and Seaside Cottages of the Victorian Era*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1989, Plate XXXIX.
Slightly revised publication of original Comstock publication, *American Cottages . . .* New York: William T. Comstock, Architectural Publisher, 1883.

The plans of this contemporaneous clubhouse design suggest the public, support, and sleeping spaces that might have typified a building of this type.



PLANS OF CLUB HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE ASSOCIATION. VANCAMPEN TAYLOR ARCHT NEWARK NJ

First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Figure 2

New York Athletic Club, Travers Island, LI
Exterior Rendering and First and Second Floor Plans
Douglas Smyth, Architect
1892

Source: Scully, Vincent, *The Architecture of the American Summer*. New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 1989, Plate 136.
First published in *Architecture and Building*, Vol. 17, No. 3, 16 July 1892.

While higher-styled than the South Fork Clubhouse, this design shares a similar floor plan and is instructive in illustrating the spaces that might have typified such a structure.

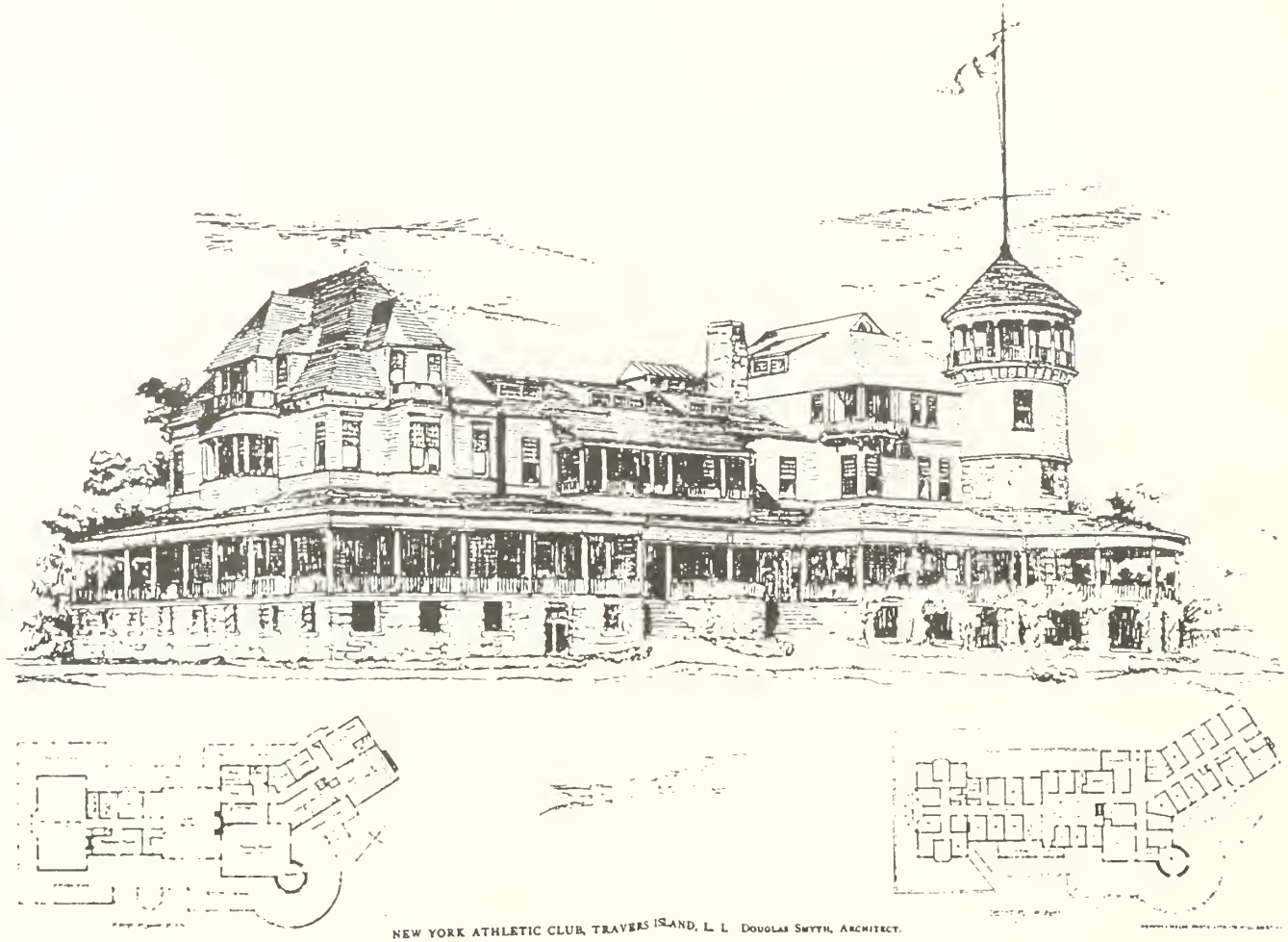


PLATE 136
"New York Athletic Club, Travers Island, L.I.," Douglas Smyth, *Architecture and Building*, Vol. 17, No. 3, July 16, 1892. (Marquand Library, Princeton University)

Figure 4
Design for New York Athletic Club's Country Club House
Exterior Renderings and First, Second, and Third Floor Plans
George Martin Huss, Architect
1888

Source: Scully, Vincent, *The Architecture of the American Summer.* New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 1989, Plate 82.
First published in *American Architect and Building News*, Vol. 23, No. 649, 2 June 1888.

While higher-styled and more complex in plan than the South Fork Clubhouse, this design provides additional evidence to support the room functions and adjacencies proposed in the 1889 conjectural plans.

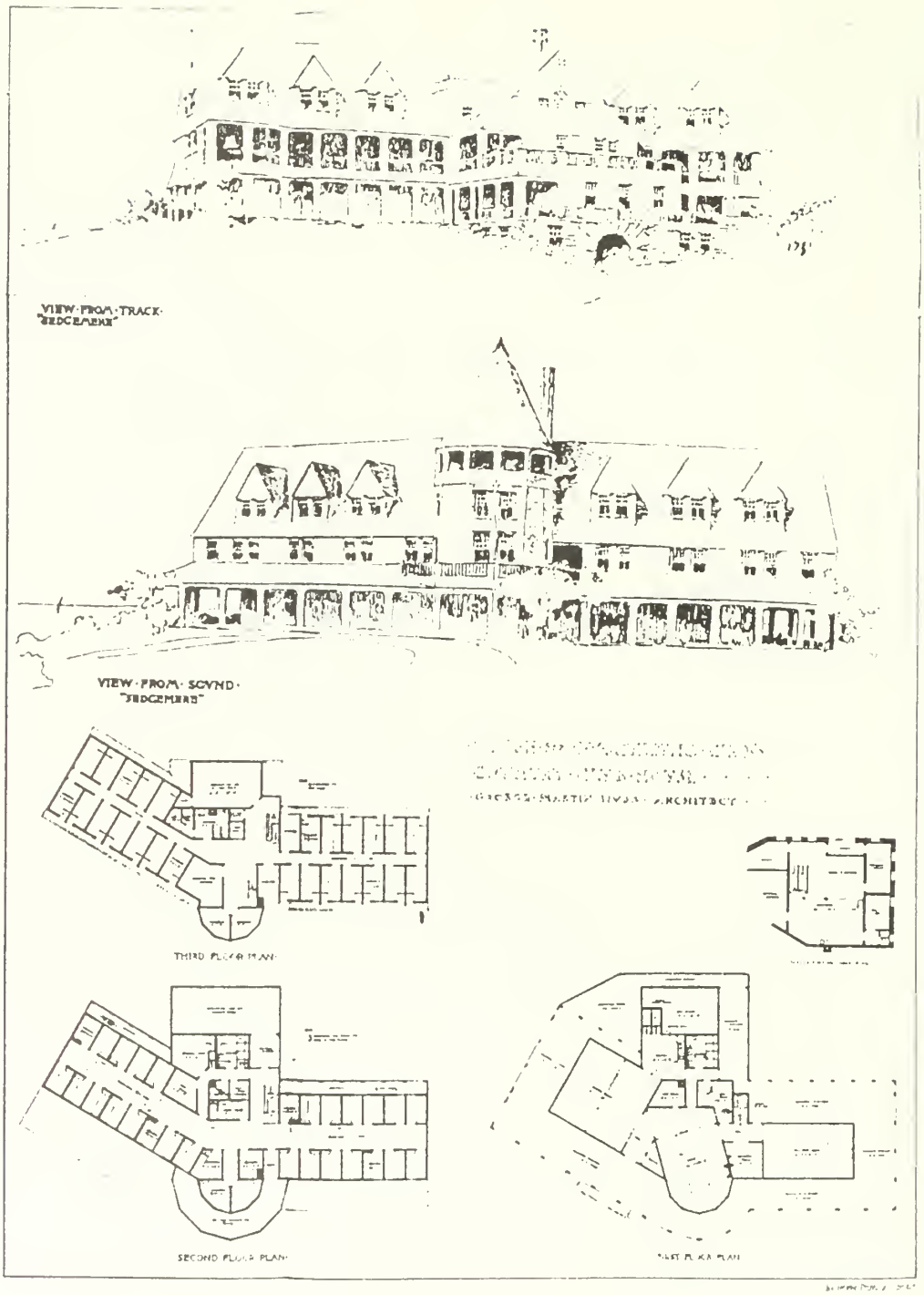

VIEW FROM TRACK
"EDGEMERE"
VIEW FROM SOUND
"EDGEMERE"
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 5

Summer Headquarter of the Portland Club, Great Diamond Island, ME
Exterior Rendering and First Floor Plan
John Calvin Stevens & Albert Winslow Cobb, Architects

Source: Scully, Vincent, *The Architecture of the American Summer.* New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 1989, Plate 88.
First published in *Architecture and Building,* Vol. 9, No. 6, 11 August 1888.

This simpler design illustrates a very basic interpretation of the standard clubhouse spaces arranged in an informal manner. The South Fork design actually represented a cross between this approach and the more complex plans of the New York Athletic Club. In this plan, the space under the stairs is labeled "Coats." It also provides a "Ladies Room," "Club Room," and "Pool Room."

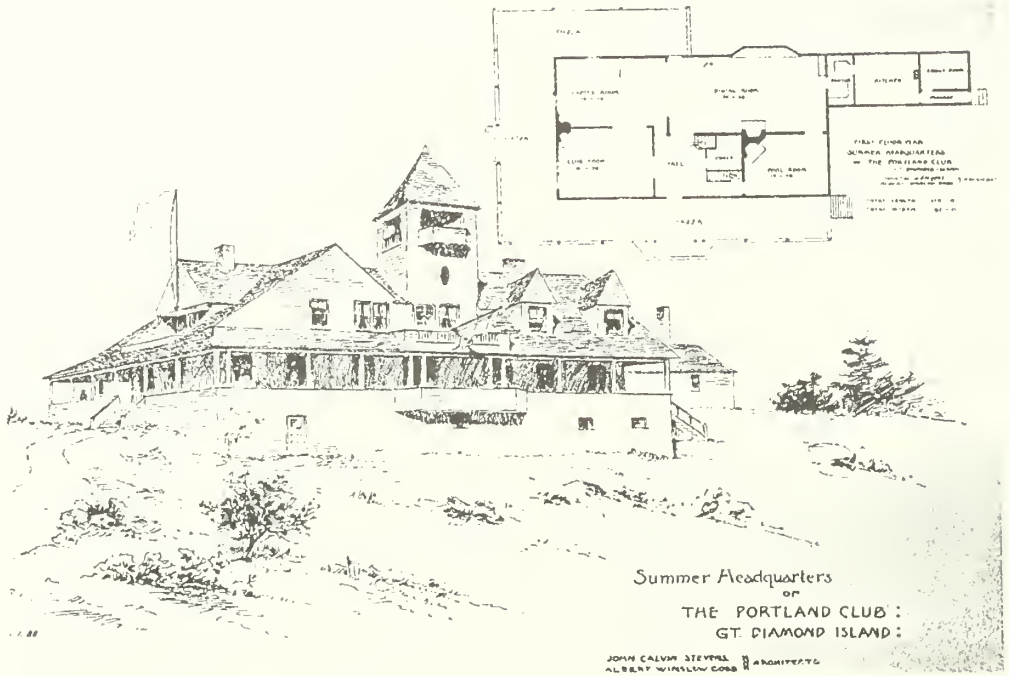


PLATE 88
"Summer Headquarters of the Portland Club [Great Diamond Island, ME]," John Calvin Stevens, *Architecture and Building*, Vol. 9, No. 6, Aug. 11, 1888. (AIC)

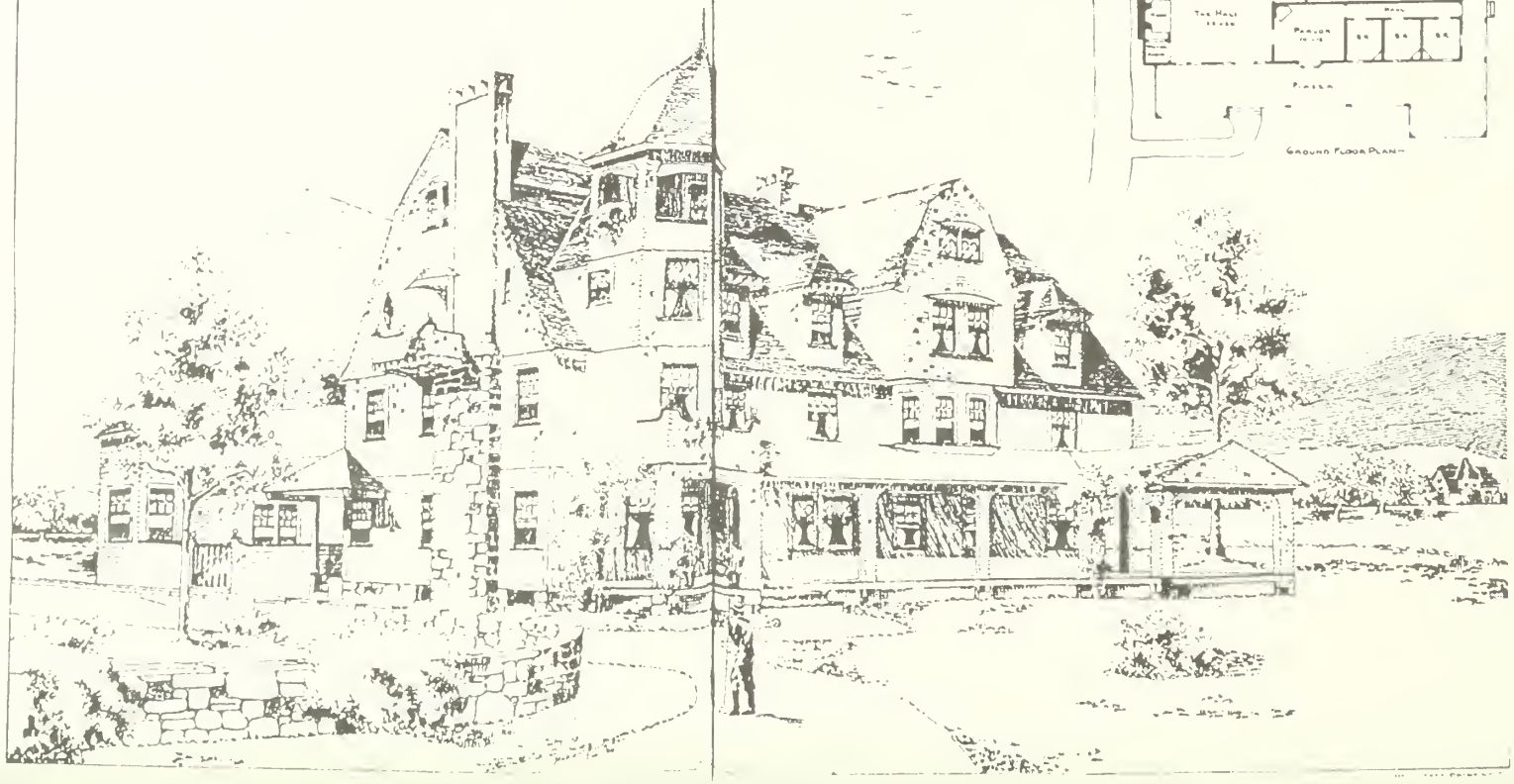
Figure 6
The New Inn at Ridgefield, CT
Exterior Rendering and Ground Floor Plan
William A. Bates, Architect
1891

Source: Vincent Scully, *The Architecture of the American Summer*. New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 1989, Plate 130.
First published in *American Architecture and Building News*, Vol. 33, No. 810, 4 July 1891.

The plan for this inn presents an informal arrangement of spaces, but suggests additional functions that might have been accommodated: "Nurses and Childrens Dining Room," "Servants Dining Room," and a bedroom and sitting room associated with the office.

Plate
"The New Inn at Ridgefield, Conn." William A. Bates, *American Architect and Building News*, Vol. 35, No. 810, July 4, 1891. AIA Archives

THE NEW-INN AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
WILLIAM A. BATES, ARCHITECT.
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.



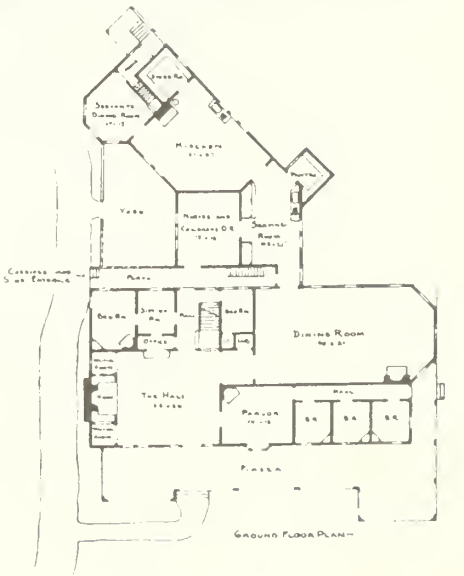
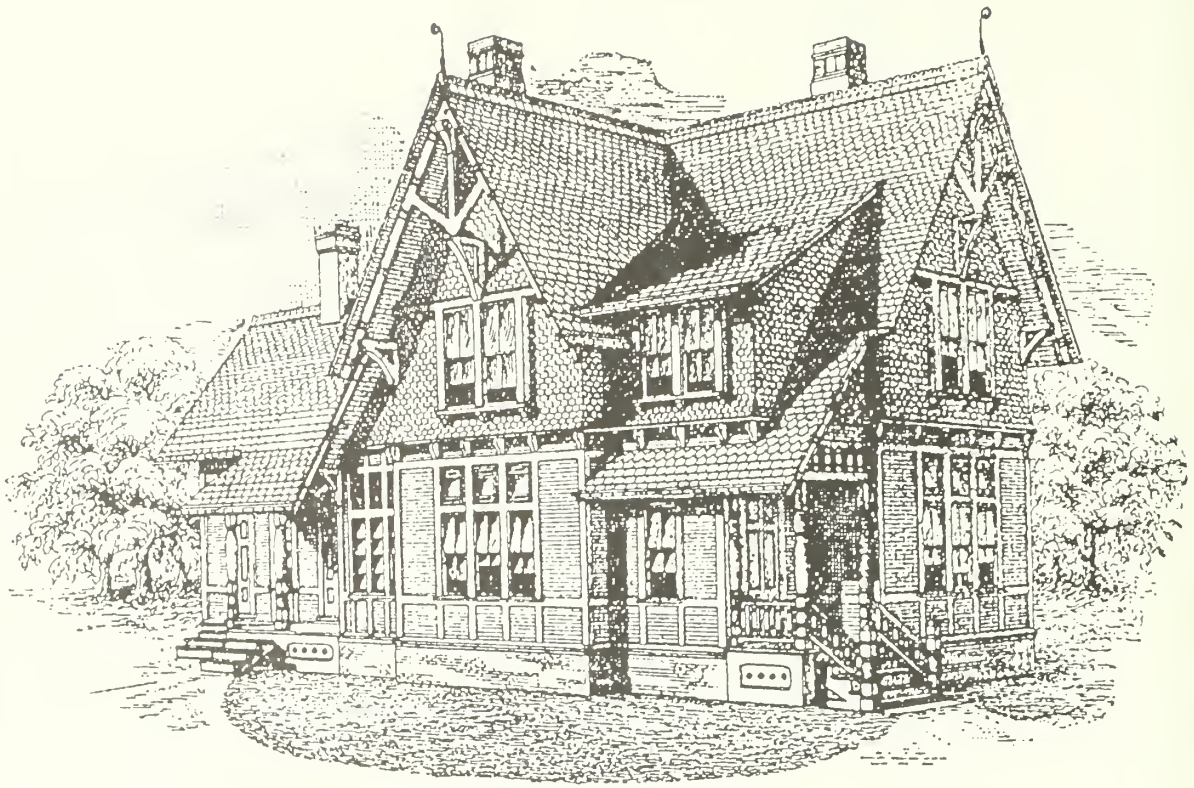


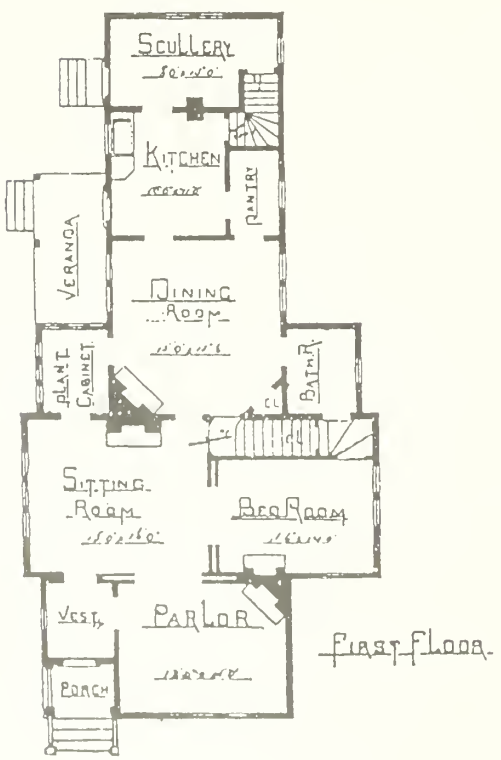
Figure 7
Plate XIV
Exterior Rendering and First and Second Floor Plans
Palliser, Architect
1878

Source: *Palliser's Model Homes.* Bridgeport, CT: Palliser, Palliser & Co., 1878. Republished in Felton, CA: Glenwood Publishers, 1972, Plate XIV.

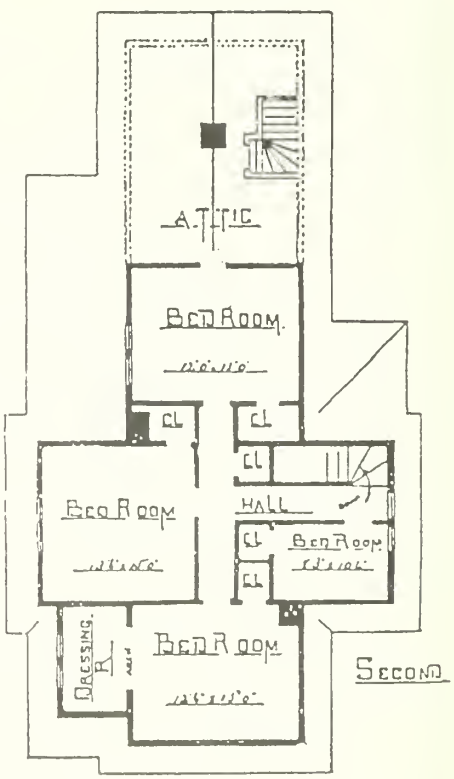
This design, which pre-dates the Moorhead Cottage by approximately five years, illustrates two possible functions for the small windowed room adjoining the dining room: "Plant Cabinet" or "Bath R."

Plate XIV.





First Floor.



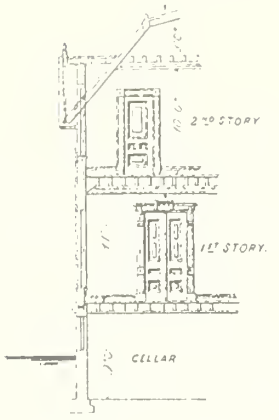
Second

Figure 8
House Recently Erected in California
Plans, Exterior Elevations, and Details
1881

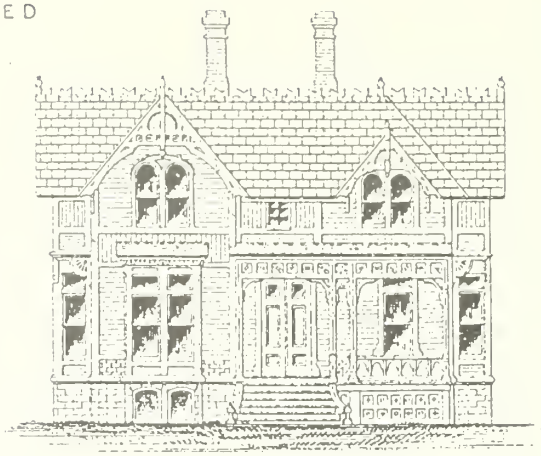
Source: Comstock, William T., *Victorian Dometic Architectural Plans and Details.* New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1987. Slightly revised republication of original Comstock Publication, *Modern Architectural Designs and Details . . ..* New York: William T. Comstock, Architectural Publisher, 1881.

This plan illustrates one of many precedents for a full second story bath, as well as an unusual kitchen -dining room transition that might be useful in explaining the Moorhead Cottage arrangement.

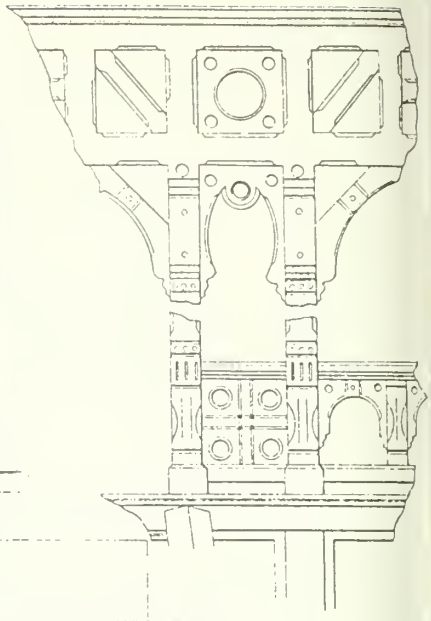
HOUSE RECENTLY ERECTED IN CALIFORNIA.



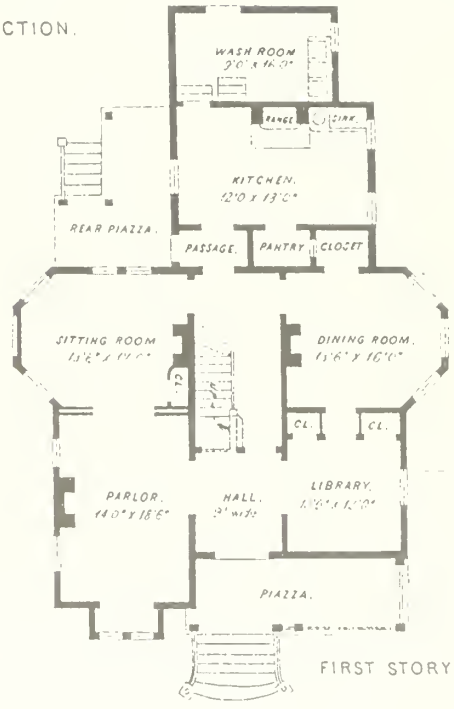
SECTION.



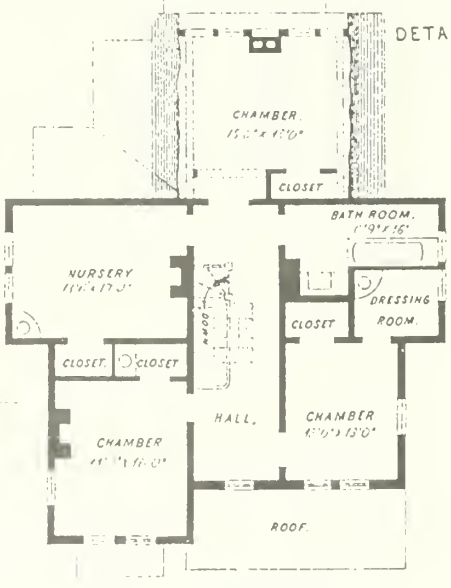
FRONT ELEVATION.



DETAILS OF PIAZZA.

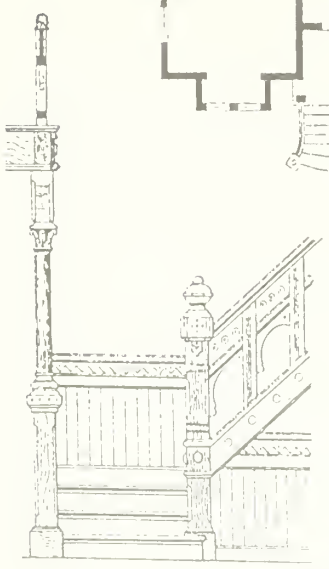


FIRST STORY.

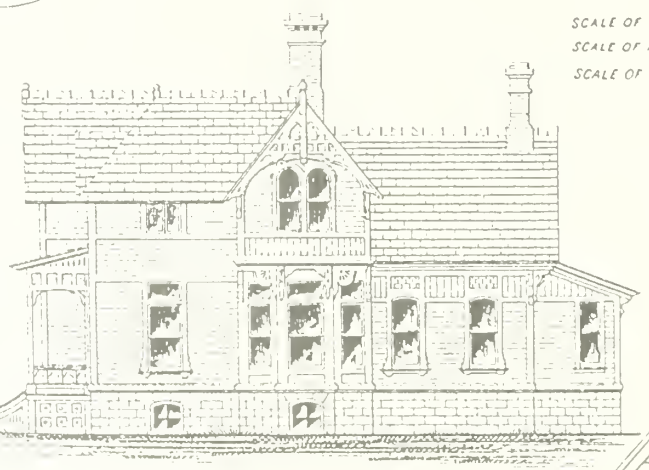


SECOND STORY.

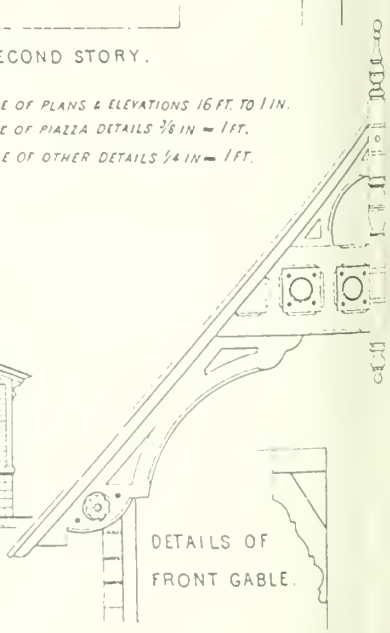
SCALE OF PLANS & ELEVATIONS 16 FT. TO 1 IN.
SCALE OF PIAZZA DETAILS 3/8 IN = 1 FT.
SCALE OF OTHER DETAILS 1/4 IN = 1 FT.



DETAILS OF MAIN STAIRS.



SIDE ELEVATION.

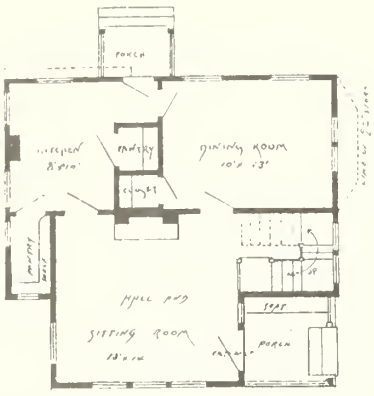


DETAILS OF FRONT GABLE.

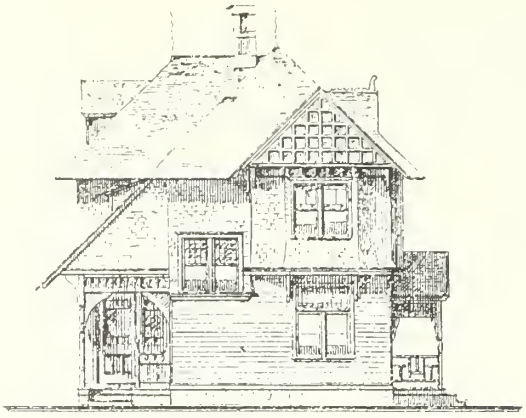
Figure 9
A Cottage Design and A Cottage
Plans and Exterior Elevations
Wm. B. Tuthill, New York City, Architect
c.1883

Source: Comstock, William T., *Country Houses and Seaside Cottages of the Victorian Era*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1989. Slightly revised republication of original Comstock publication, *American Cottages . . ..* New York: William T. Comstock, Architectural Publisher, 1883, Plate V.

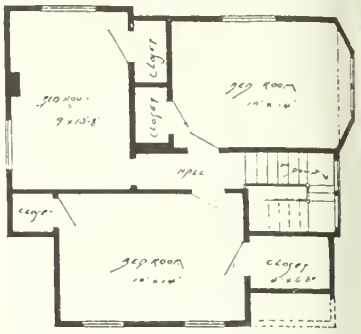
Here are illustrated two designs where entry is directly into a large square hall with a large fireplace, one central and the other exterior, and both with adjoining stairwells, as has been suggested in the conjectural plans for the Brown Cottage.



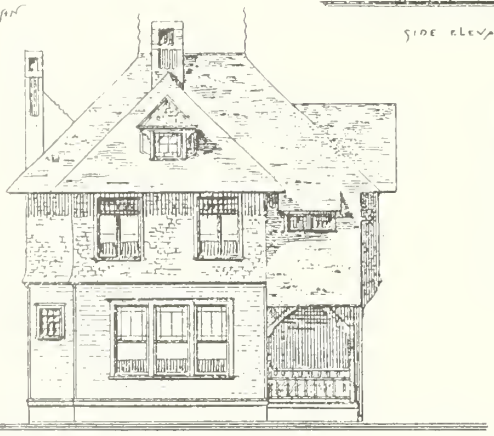
FIRST STORY PLAN



SIDE ELEVATION



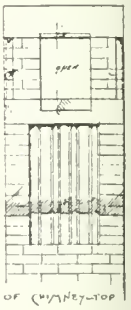
SECOND STORY PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION

A · COTTAGE · DESIGN
TO COST ABOUT THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS
WM B · TUTHILL . ARCHT N.Y.C.

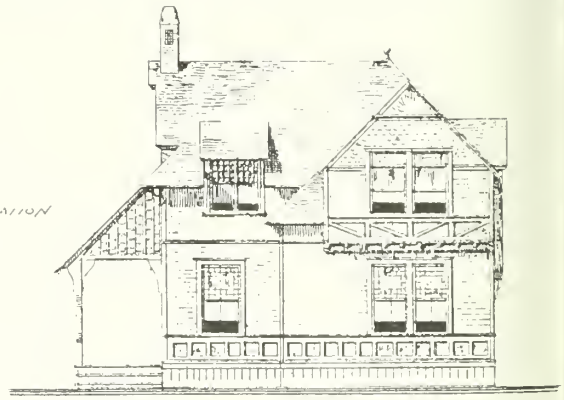
SCALE · OF · FEET ·

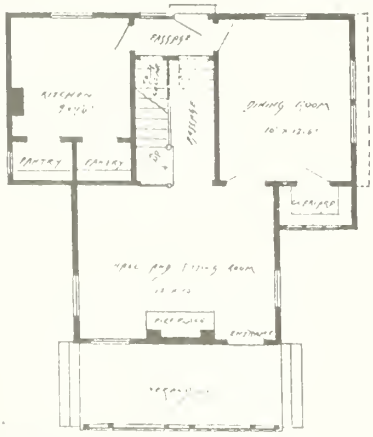


DETAIL OF CHIMNEY-TOP

FRONT ELEVATION

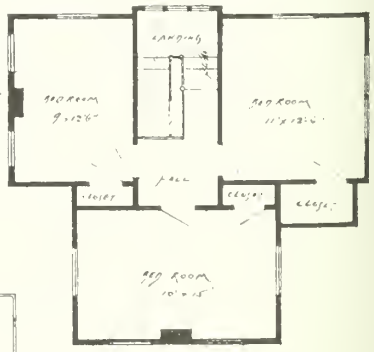
SIDE ELEVATION





FIRST STORY PLAN

SECOND STORY PLAN



· A · COTTAGE ·
TO COST ABOUT TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ·

· SCALE OF · FEET ·

WM B · TUTHILL ARCHT

Figure 10
A Small House
Exterior Sketch and First and Second Story Plans
Rossiter and Wright, Architects
1883

Source: Comstock, William T., *Country Houses and Seaside Cottages of the Victorian Era.* New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1989. Slightly revised republication of original Comstock publication, *American Cottages . . .*. New York: William T. Comstock, Architectural Publisher, 1883, Plate VIII.

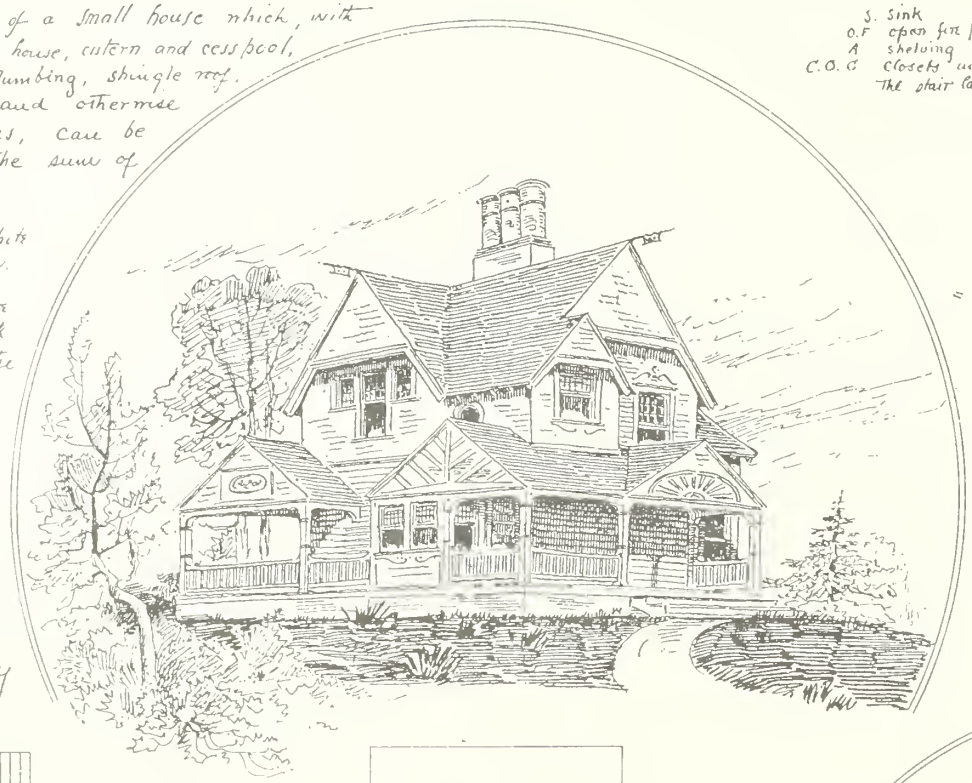
Like the Brown Cottage, this design features a large square corner entry hall with a set-off bay. This cottage, however, incorporates the stairway into the square hall.

Perspective sketch of a small house which, with a cellar under whole house, cistern and cesspool, moderate amount of plumbing, shingle roof, Terra cotta chimney, and otherwise as exhibited in plans, can be erected complete for the sum of $2500.

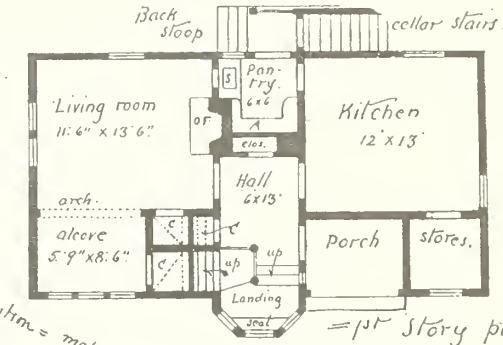
The finish inside is white pine with a red stain.

The open fireplaces are lined with pressed brick and have hearths of the same.

The roof shingles are painted Indian red. Wall shingles stained a brownish yellow. Wood work in two colors: clapboards a darker shade of the shingle stain, and the trimmings a very dark green.

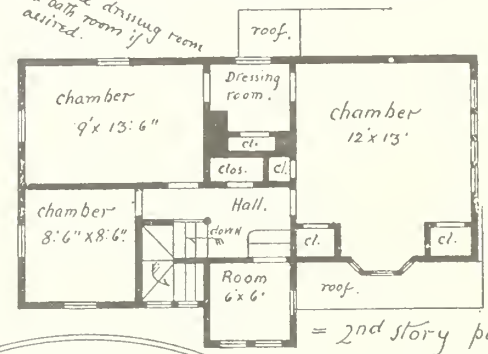


S. Sink
O.F open fire place
A shelving
C.O.C Closets under the stair landing.

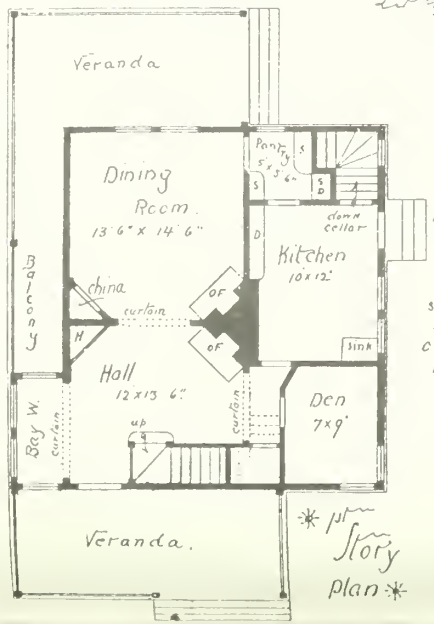


= 1st Story plan =

= suggestion = make dressing room a bath room if desired.

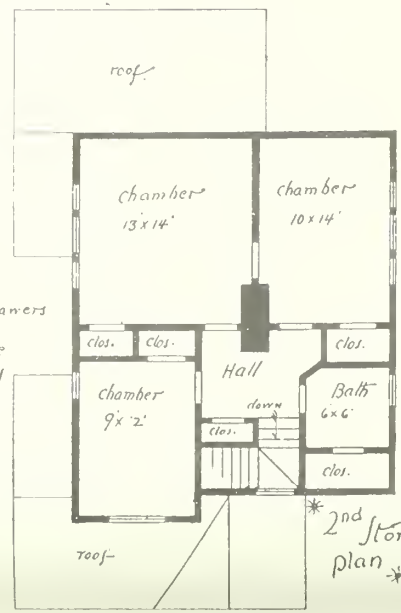


= 2nd Story plan =



1st Story plan

S. shelving
S.D. " and drawers
D Dresser.
OF open fire place
H Hats & umbrellas



2nd Story plan

Scale 3/32 of an inch to one foot.

A Cottage in the colonial style costing from $1800 to $2000.

Rossiter and Wright Archts.

APPENDIX B.5. MAPS

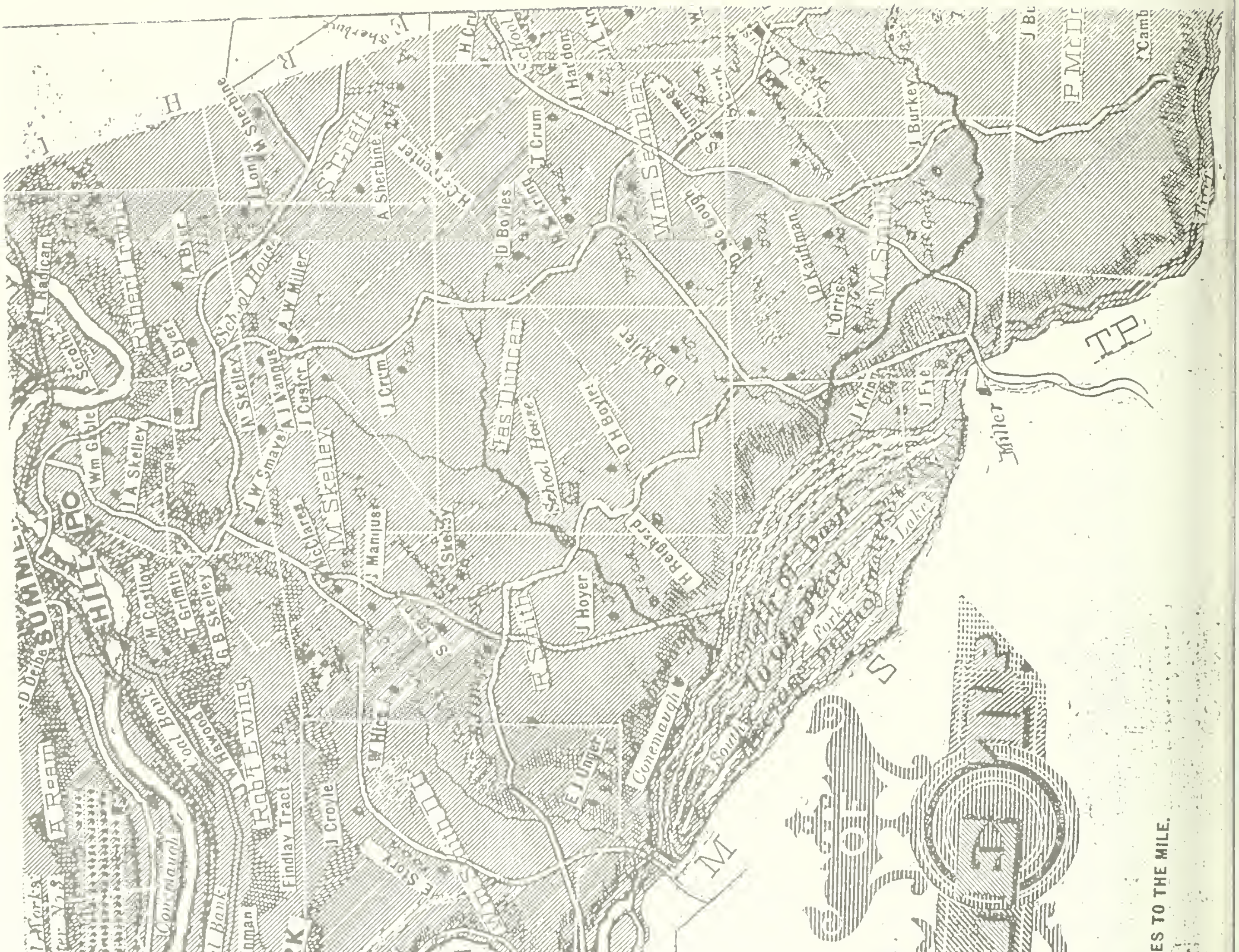
Nine historic maps, dating from 1890 to 1972, have been identified which show the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club site. The maps were used, in conjunction with the historic photographs, to develop the Conjectural 1889 Site Plan in Section III.A. Based on the Caldwell 1890 Atlas, the map of Conemaugh Lake prepared by George M. Wertz in 1907, the plan of St. Michael prepared by John Sechler in 1907, and the Clarke photographs, it is believed that the Club had a total of fourteen cottages in 1889, plus the Clubhouse and Annex.

Some discrepancies exist among the maps. The 1890 Atlas shows only four structures to the north of the Clubhouse, while the Wertz and Sechler maps indicate five structures, the first of which is the Annex. To the south of the Clubhouse, the Caldwell 1890 Atlas shows only eight structures and the Sechler map shows only seven (although its coverage ends at the Moorhead Cottage). The Wertz map, however, shows ten and the Clarke photos collectively show these ten structures and their interrelationships. Both the Sechler and Wertz maps confirm the demolition of the third cottage south of the Clubhouse (No. 8) by 1907, as the structure does not appear on either map. The Wertz map also shows an eleventh structure at the very southern end of the Club property to the south of Cottage No. 1. Perhaps archaeological evidence can be uncovered to determine whether a structure existed in that location. No photographs illustrate that site.

Map 1 1890

Map of Croyle Township. In Caldwell, John Alexander, *Illustrated Historical Combination Atlas of Cambria County Pennsylvania.*

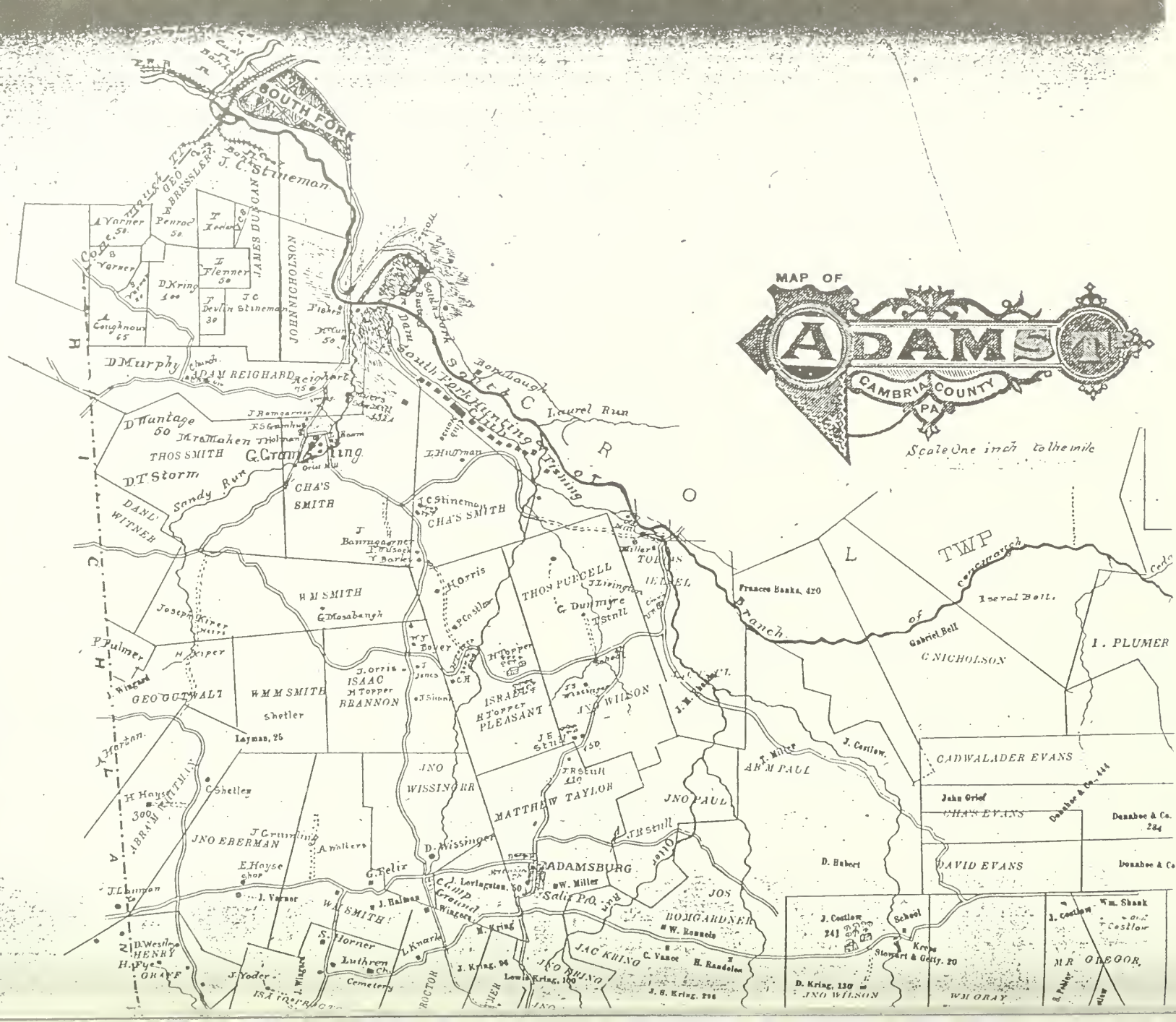
Only the Croyle Township portion of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club land holdings is visible on this map. It shows the lake, the dam, and the Unger property. Also visible is the road that led across the dam.


MAP OF CONEMAUGH TP.
CAMBRIA COUNTY PA
SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.
SOUTH FORK
TAYLOR
SUMMIT HILL PO
Conemaugh
Findlay Tract
Robt Ewing
M Skelley
Jas Duncan
Wm Semple
School House

Map 2 1890

Map of Adams Towship. In Caldwell, John Alexander, ***Illustrated Historical Combination Atlas of Cambria County Pennsylvania.***

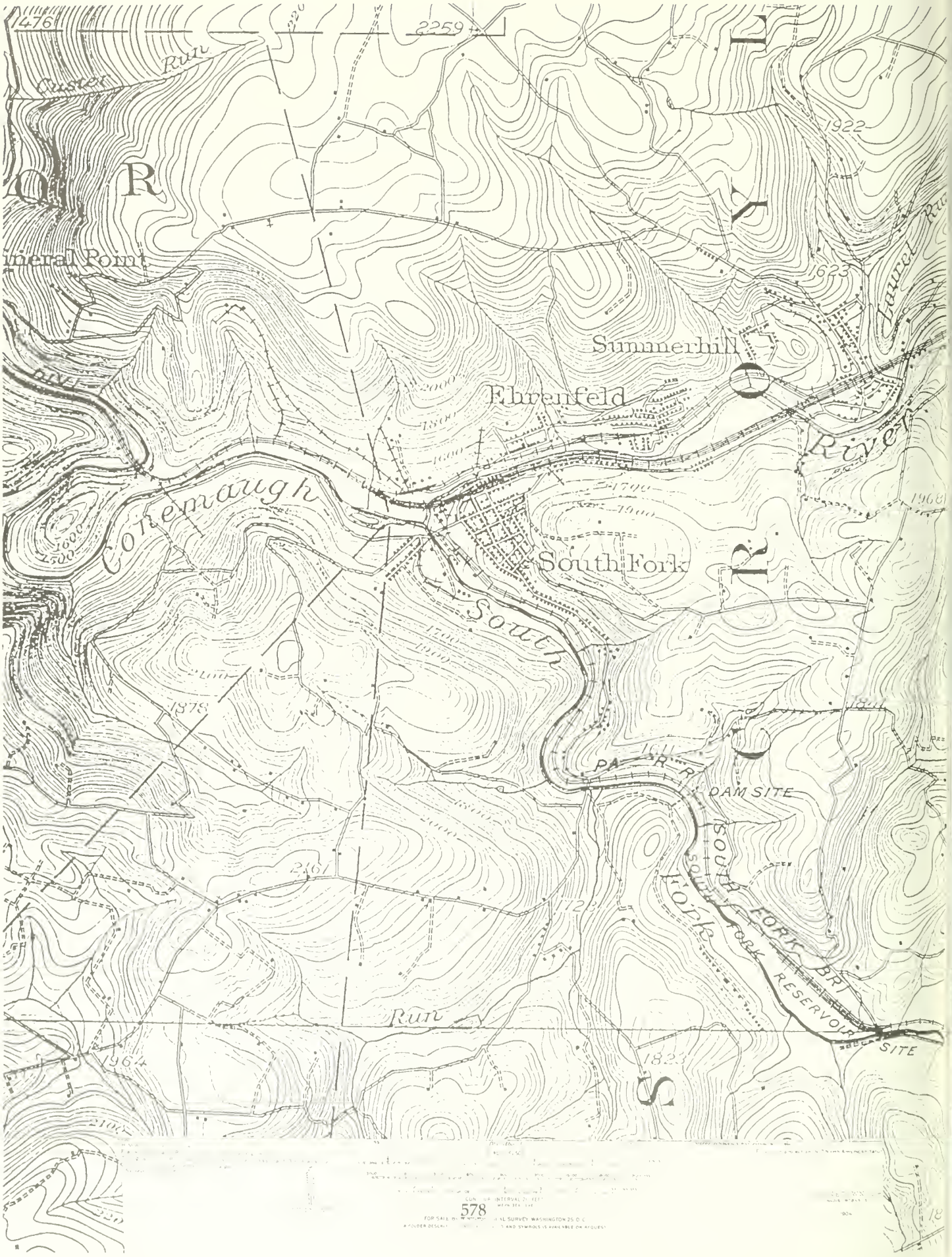
The Adams Township portion of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club land is illustrated on this map which, unlike the Croyle Township map in the same atlas, was corrected to reflect the changes wrought by the flood. Note the label that reads "South Fork Busted Dam." The map shows the Clubhouse with four structures to the north and eight to the south. The access road is shown to end at the northern end of the cottage row.


MAP OF
ADAMS
CAMBRIA COUNTY
PA
Scale One inch to the mile
SOUTH FORK
South Fork Hunting Club
Laurel Run
Sandy Run
Dam
Branch of Gabriel Bell
TWP
ADAMSBURG
MATTHEW TAYLOR
JNO WISSINGER
ISAAC M TOPPER BRANNON
ISRAEL H TOPPER PLEASANT
JNO WILSON
WM M SMITH
GEO GUTWALT
THOS SMITH
CHAS SMITH
THON PURCELL
JNO PAUL
ABM PAUL
CADWALADER EVANS
DAVID EVANS
JOS BOMGARDNER
JAC KHINO
MR OLEGOR
WM ORAY
I. PLUMER
C NICHOLSON
JAMES DUNCAN
JOHN NICHOLSON
J. C Stineman
Gabriel Bell
Frances Banks, 420
Layman, 25
Cemetery

Map 3 **1904**

Johnstown Quadrangle, U.S. Geological Survey (1"=62,500').

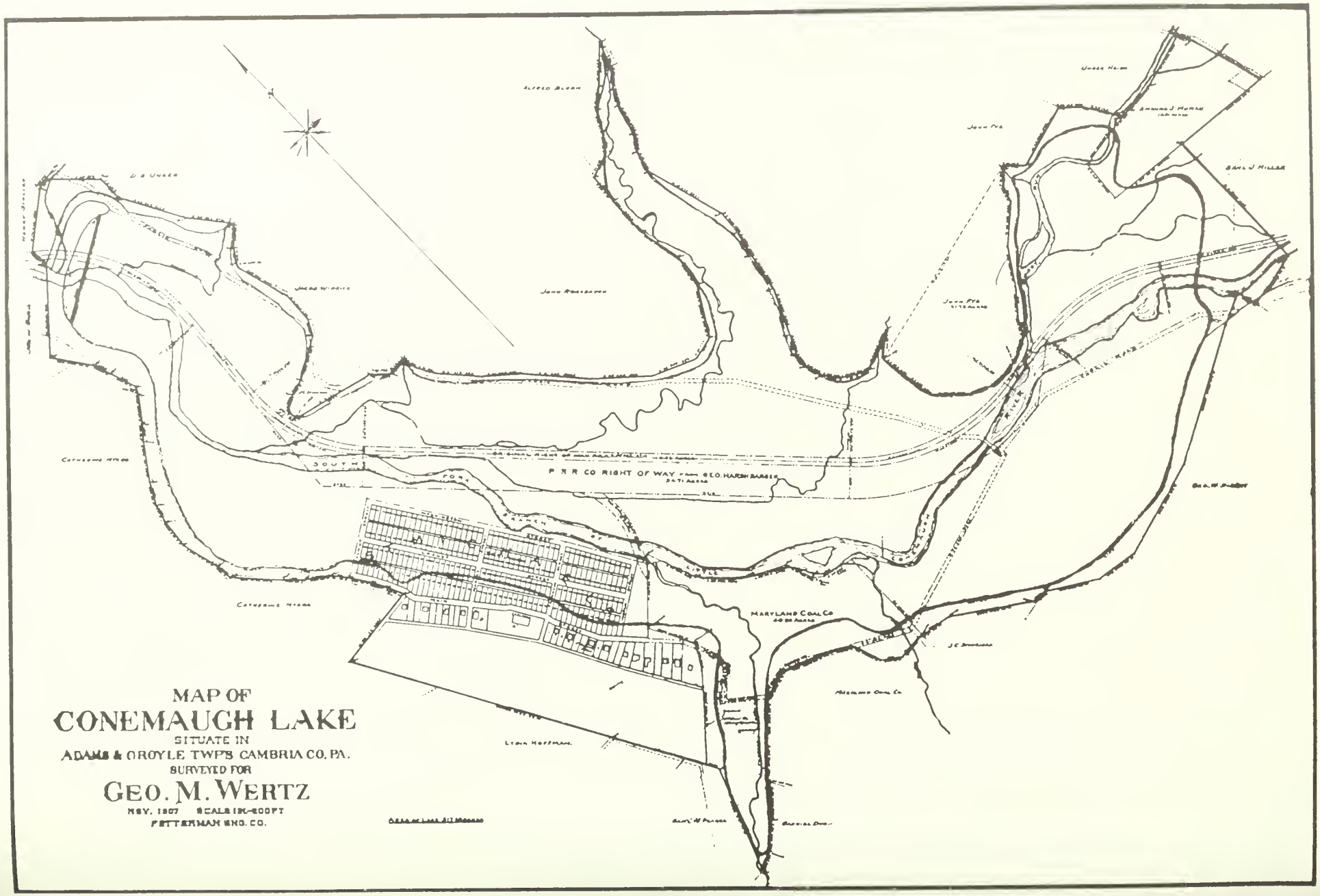
The Clubhouse is shown with six structures to the north and nine to the south. The access road is shown to extend to the third cottage south of the Clubhouse.


Custer Run
Mineral Point
Summerhill
Ehrenfeld
Laurel Run
River
Conemaugh
South Fork
South
PA R R
DAM SITE
SOUTH FORK BR
South Fork RESERVOIR
SITE
Run

Map 4 1907

Map of Conemaugh Lake, Situate in Adams and Croyle Townships, surveyed for George M. Wertz. Fetterman & C. (1"=200').

The Clubhouse is shown with five structures to the north and ten to the south, as well as the full rear (west) access road. Also shown is the Sechler subdivision of the land between the riverbed and the Club buildings, once covered by Lake Conemaugh.


MAP OF
CONEMAUGH LAKE
SITUATE IN
ADAMS & CROYLE TWPS CAMBRIA CO, PA.
SURVEYED FOR
GEO. M. WERTZ
NOV. 1907 SCALE 1IN=600FT
PETTERMAN ENG. CO.
P R R CO RIGHT OF WAY
MARYLAND COAL CO
SOUTH FORK
CONEMAUGH RIVER

Map 5 1907

Plan of St. Michael, as Laid Out by John L. Sechler. Fetterman Eng. Co.

The "Hotel Clubhouse" is shown with five structures to the north, including the former Clubhouse Annex, labeled as "Business Block," and five "Dwellings." To the south are seven dwellings, with the Moorhead Cottage being the southernmost shown. Also shown are the 208 lots of the Sechler subdivision.

State of Pennsylvania }
County of Cambria } ss.

On this 3rd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred & seven personally came John L. Sechler, who in due form of law, acknowledged this to be the plan of St Michael, as laid out for him by the Fetterman Engineering Co. situated in Adams Township, Cambria County, and State of Pennsylvania to the end that it may be recorded as such. John L. Sechler

Witness my hand & notarial seal the day & year aforesaid
My Commission expires 27th Feby. 1910.

PLAN OF
ST. MICHAEL
As laid out by
JOHN L. SECHLER
Situate in
Adams Twp., Cambria Co., Pa.

June 14 1907. FETTERMAN ENG. CO
Scale 1 100 ft. to 1 in.

SOUTH FORK OF CRAIG'S RUN

P. R. R. CO. 35 A. FOR RAILROAD YARD AND ROUNDHOUSE

LITTLE CONEMAUGH

WASHINGTON STREET

582

WALNUT STREET

LOCUST STREET

MARKET STREET

FRANKLIN STREET

LINCOLN STREET

MAIN STREET

MARYLAND COAL CO.

MARYLAND COAL C
39 A.
SHAFT AND SURFA
LOCATION

GEO. M. WERTZ

GEO. M. WERTZ

Map 6 c.1925

Maryland No. 1 Shaft, Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., St. Michael, PA.

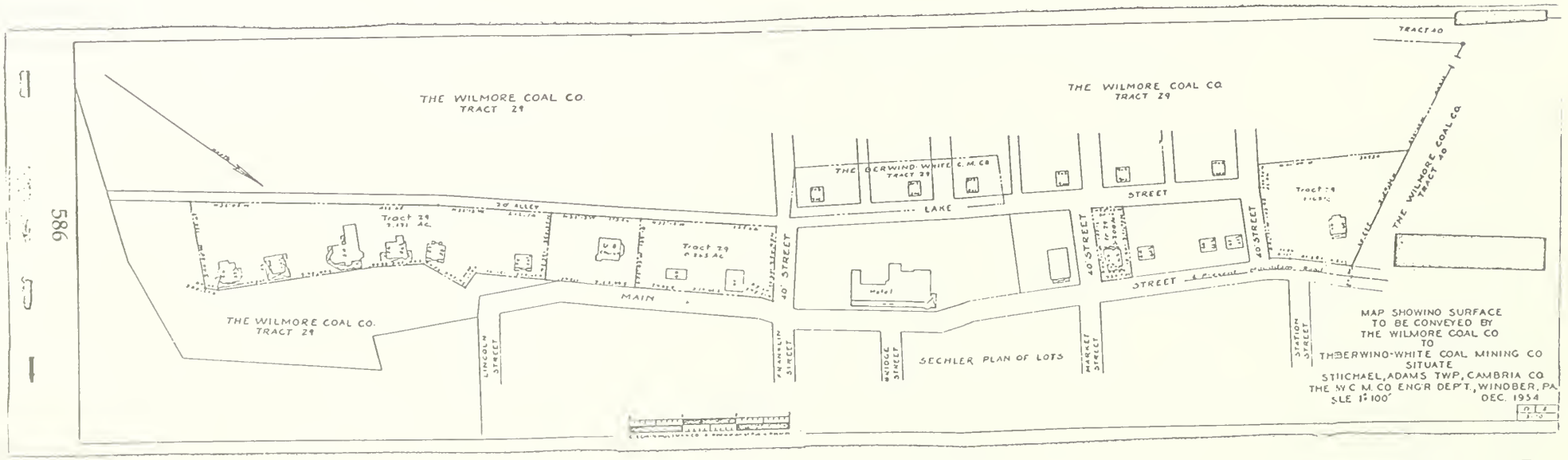
The former Club buildings are shown superimposed in the upper left quadrant of this map of the underground configuration of Maryland No. 1 Shaft.

HS 2
0 3 1 2 9 1 2 6 2 29X 3 4 9 4 8 5

Map 7 1954

Map Showing Surface to be Conveyed by the Wilmore Coal Co. to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co. B..-.W.C. M. Co.

The property of the original fourteen cottages is shown in this view, but only ten cottages, the Clubhouse, and the Annex are left standing.

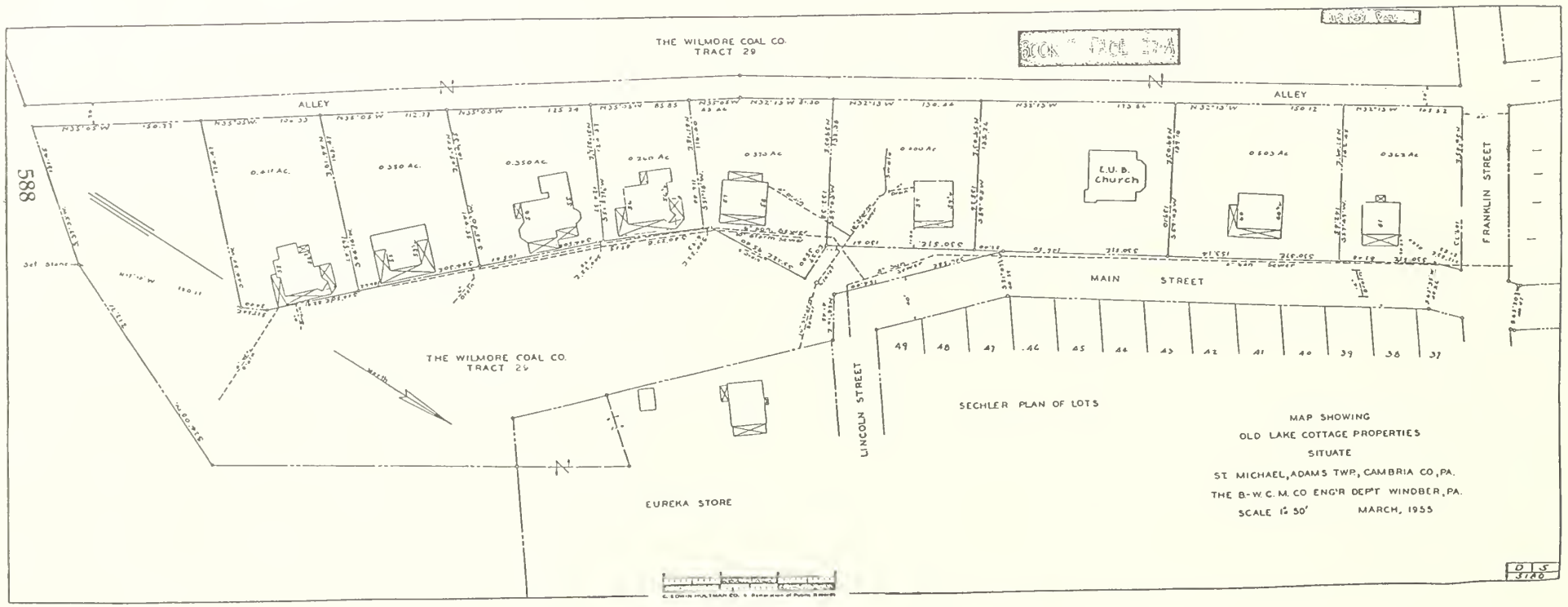

586
THE WILMORE COAL CO.
TRACT 29
THE WILMORE COAL CO.
TRACT 29
TRACT 40
THE WILMORE COAL CO.
TRACT 40
THE OERWIND WHITE C. M. CO
TRACT 29
LAKE
STREET
20' ALLEY
Tract 29
7.191 AC.
Tract 29
5.853 AC.
40' STREET
MAIN
STREET
THE WILMORE COAL CO.
TRACT 29
LINCOLN STREET
FRANKLIN STREET
ANTHRACITE STREET
SECHLER PLAN OF LOTS
MARKET STREET
STATION STREET
MAP SHOWING SURFACE
TO BE CONVEYED BY
THE WILMORE COAL CO
TO
THE BERWIND-WHITE COAL MINING CO
SITUATE
STIICHAEL, ADAMS TWP, CAMBRIA CO.
THE W C M CO ENGR DEPT, WINOBER, PA
SCALE 1" = 100'
DEC. 1954

MAP BOOK 7

Map 8 **1955**

Map Showing Old Lake Properties Situate St. Michael, Adams Twp., Cambria Co., PA

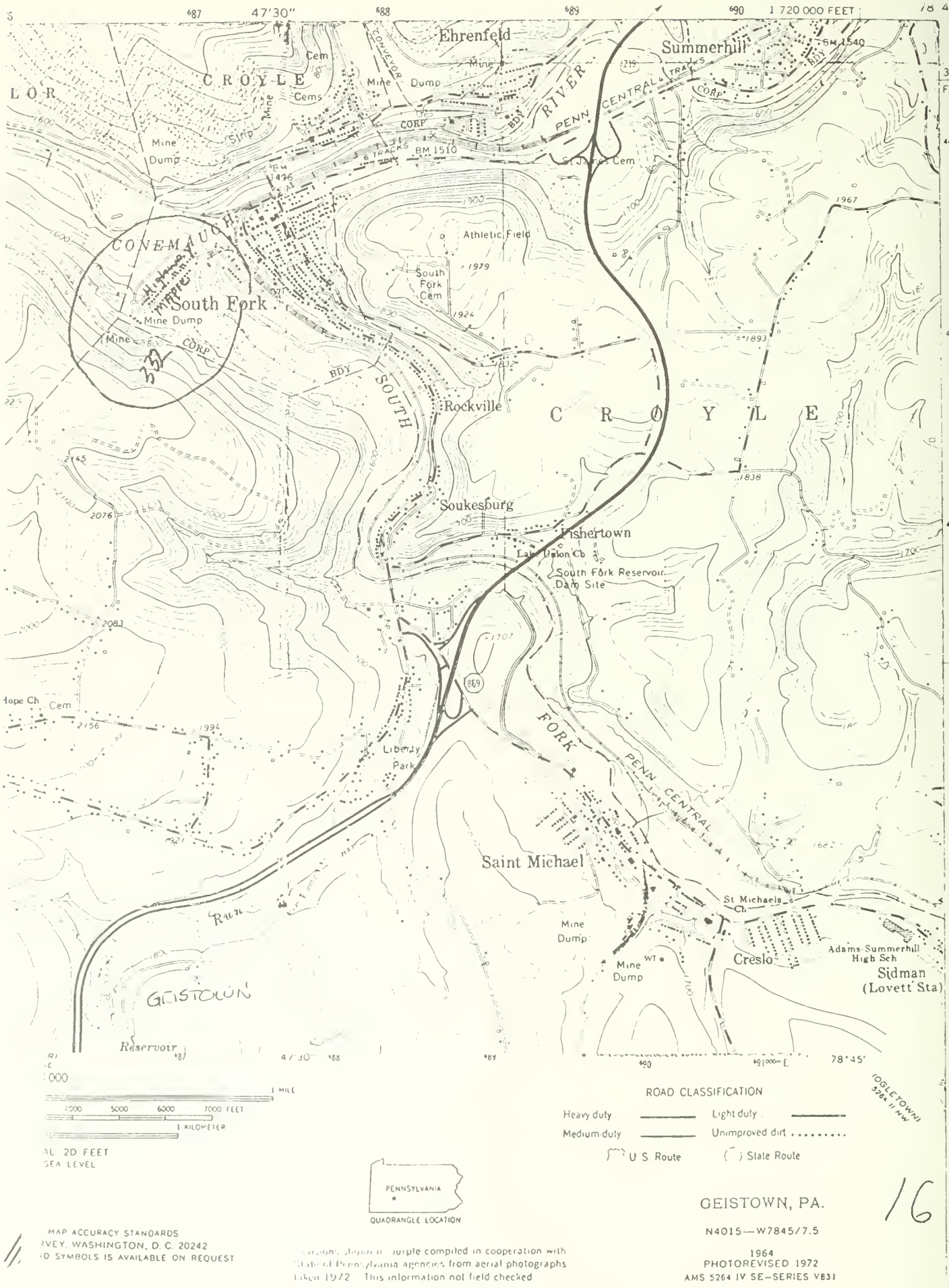
Cottages Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10 are shown in this view, which does not extend north of Cottage No. 10.


THE WILMORE COAL CO.
TRACT 29
ALLEY
ALLEY
588
0.611 Ac.
0.380 Ac.
0.350 Ac.
0.240 Ac.
0.330 Ac.
0.600 Ac.
L.U.B. Church
0.603 Ac.
0.363 Ac.
FRANKLIN STREET
MAIN STREET
49
48
47
46
45
44
43
42
41
40
39
38
37
THE WILMORE COAL CO.
TRACT 24
LINCOLN STREET
SECHLER PLAN OF LOTS
EUREKA STORE
MAP SHOWING
OLD LAKE COTTAGE PROPERTIES
SITUATE
ST. MICHAEL, ADAMS TWP, CAMBRIA CO., PA.
THE B-W C.M. CO ENG'R DEPT WINDBER, PA.
SCALE 1" = 50'
MARCH, 1955

Map 9 1972

U.S.G.S. Geistown Quadrangle

Cottages Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10 are shown, along with the Clubhouse, the Annex, and an undetermined number of northern cottages.



16

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1993 840-227

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

The Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission is a federally appointed organization within the Department of the Interior. The commission is a catalyst for partnership efforts to conserve, interpret, and promote the sites, landscapes, and stories of America's industrial heritage in southwestern Pennsylvania. Through this conservation and commemoration effort, the commission will also stimulate economic development in the region. This product was prepared for the commission through a partnership effort with the National Park Service.

NPS D-88 Volume 2 of 2 December 1993